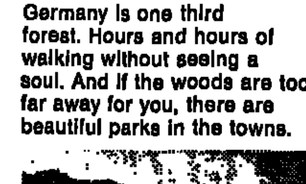










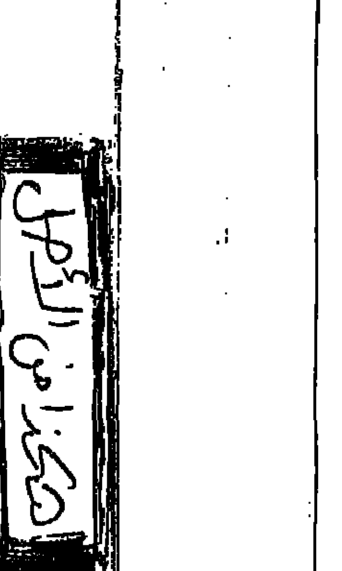













# The German Tribune

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## Discussions in detail preferable to a security conference

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Like the genie of the lamp, happily escaping from its cramped surroundings at a rub from Aladdin, the idea of a European conference on security and cooperation is gradually spreading and taking shape as it goes the rounds of European chancelleries.

The idea is still vague and rather nebulous but its rough outline and contours are already visible. The men whose brainchild it is are now trying to breathe life into it and to make it comprehensible and acceptable to all and sundry.

Not since the end of the Second World War has a conference held politicians and diplomats in this part of the world so much in its spell and this particular project even though no one at this precise moment would be foolhardy enough to guarantee that it will even come off.

At present there are, however, grounds for assuming that this super-conference of representatives of all European countries will be held next year for all that.

The prudent gardener leaves the apple on the branch until it has had time to ripen fully and many politicians now feel that the time has come to harvest the first fruits of the detente between East and West the most striking example of which has been the Four-Power agreement on Berlin.

Not, of course, that the hopes placed in this conference do not diverge widely and incontrovertible. Months before diplomats from all European countries and the United States, closely linked as it is with the fate of Europe, get together round the Helsinki conference table Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers and Opposition leaders are busily flitting from one capital city to another exchanging views.

The latest such ventures are French Defence Minister Michel Debré's visit to the United States, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to the Benelux countries and this country's Christian Democratic Opposition leader Rainer Barzel's visits to Brussels and London.

Details of the various talks that have come to light in recent days do, when all is said and done, shed light on the respective intentions of East and West in connection with the European security conference.

The Soviet Union, for instance, is pursuing an aim that is understandable enough from its point of view, that of not only maintaining the sphere of influence it gained as a result of the Second World War and having this sphere of influence officially recognised by the West but also preventing the Western European Community from developing from an economic association to a political power.

The Common Market already exercises a powerful economic pull on the Soviet Union's Eastern European satellites and has done ever since the satellites, subject as they are to a bearly tolerable economic tutelage by Moscow, have realised that the Comecon council is merely a vehicle of Russian national interest and bears no comparison whatsoever with a free common market in which all member-countries great and small each have the same say in the running of affairs.

Bearing in mind that as of January next the European Economic Community will increase in number from six to ten member-countries with the accession of Britain, Denmark, Norway and the Irish Republic, Moscow feels it to be advisable to convene an all-European security conference as soon as possible in order to establish a say in Western European affairs by means of what might be called permanent palaver.

The Soviet leaders already consider the fact that economic agreements can no longer be concluded with individual Common Market countries but only with the EEC en bloc to be a thorn in the flesh, Moscow now no longer being able to play off one country against the other in this context.

Were these Soviet considerations the only reasons for the convening of a European security conference the West could well do without it even though Moscow has long been tireless in its advocacy of the conference.

Following initial hesitation the West has nonetheless developed a taste for preparations for Helsinki, the reason being that it hopes by means of the conference to be able to secure greater freedom for people on the other side of the Iron Curtain and, possibly, to improve their living conditions – at all events to enable them to make more contact with the non-Communist world at large.

In addition to this humanitarian aspect there are also security considerations. The Americans are known to want to relieve the burden of stationing troops in Europe and the Soviet Union ought in return to reduce the number of its forces stationed in Central Europe.

So far Moscow has been unwilling to negotiate with Nato's special envoy on this topic even though Manlio Brosio of Italy has been ready for months to fly to the Soviet capital at the slightest hint of readiness to do so.

The Soviet Foreign Minister recently stated in Brussels that negotiations between Nato and the Warsaw Pact on mutual balanced force reduction ought not, as the United States and several of its allies have demanded, to be held concurrently with the Helsinki conference but afterwards.

The West ought in return at least to make the counter-demand that a date be arranged on which troop cut talks are to commence, in which case it would be to the point not to include troop reductions on the Helsinki agenda.

The countries attending the all-European conference will include not only members of Nato and the Warsaw Pact

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## IN THIS ISSUE





### Opposition leader at Downing Street

**Rainer Barzel (left) visited London for two days from 11 July for discussions with the British government concerning European affairs. The discussions were attended by British Premier Edward Heath, Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Defence Minister Lord Carrington, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Opposition leader Harold Wilson and Geoffrey Rippon who has led Britain's EEC negotiating team.** (Photo: dpa)

## Heath surmounts the last hurdle for British entry into the EEC

Edward Heath has now scaled the final hurdle on which what must be the most momentous decision in post-war British politics might have come to grief. The Commons passed the third reading of the European Communities Bill by 301 to 284.

The Conservative govermmment has thus outplayed Labour leader Harold Wilson's somewhat adventurous countermove, the Opposition leader having undertaken in the event of a Labour victory to resume negotiations with the Six in order to secure better conditions of Common Market entry.

The bold venture of Common Market expansion from six to ten members is not yet over though, formally at least. Not until 1 January 1973 will the four newcomers officially become full members of the EEC, sharing both the rights and duties of the European Communities.

Prior to the vote at Westminster the electorate of the Irish Republic gave their government an impressive referendum mandate in favour of EEC membership but Denmark and Norway have yet to follow suit.

Thus it remains to be seen whether the Danes and Norwegians will follow in Ireland's footsteps and ratify the signing by their respective heads of government who put pen to paper in the Egmont Palace, Brussels, on 22 January last.

Mr Heath of Britain has since behaved as though the issue has already been decided. He has entertained both President Pompidou of France and Chancellor Brandt of this country and has himself visited both Paris and Bonn.

In all these talks the central issue has been the joint policy of the Ten in Europe, the expansion of European institutions and the drafting of principles to which the enlarged Community would adhere once the Ten were formally in existence.

Opinions did not always coincide and not until the Paris summit, the date of which is still uncertain, will all concerned have an opportunity of demonstrating a unity towards which Whitehall and in particular Mr Heath is expected to make a crucial contribution. *Robert Haerdter*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 15 July 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Vietnam talks in Paris re-open

Great store is set by the resumption of the Paris Vietnam talks, the feeling in the French capital being that a new stage has begun. Optimists are talking in terms of a possible breakthrough to a solution of the dreadful Indo-China problem, yet a modicum of scepticism remains.

US Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger has, it is true, sounded a confident note. Hanoi, he claims, is now prepared to consider cautious proposals.

One wonders nonetheless whether the Americans might not, by painting the situation in bright colours, merely be seeking justification after the event for agreeing to resume the talks.

Might not, for that matter, the US Presidential election campaign be making its mark on the atmosphere in Paris's Hotel Majestic? It would be a convenient juncture to influence the crucial Miami convention of the Opposition Democrats by painting a bright picture of prospects in Vietnam.

Yet there are other indications – and indications that deserve to be taken seriously – that the Vietnam talks are now on the move. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann recently returned from Peking under the impression that the People's Republic is urgently interested in an end to the war in Indo-China.

This, on the other hand, does not in any way mean that Peking is bringing pressure to bear on the North Vietnamese in order to induce Hanoi to toe the line,

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
Christ und Welt

but the twofold approach of Chinese diplomacy is now applicable to Vietnam too.

Toughness of principle combined with flexibility of approach would appear to be the policy of People's China, which views the new situation in international affairs pragmatically and realistically.

An even more credible witness has commented on the latest developments in France itself. Pierre Mendès-France, the man who brought about the Geneva accords of 1954 that ended France's war in Indo-China, has indicated in a cautiously-worded statement that Hanoi and Washington are now not far apart and that what at present matters most is to allow the Americans to uphold their prestige.

The price of this face-saving operation is, albeit, a high one. South and North Vietnam are locked in a trial of strength with no quarter asked or given over the battle for Quang Tri, not to mention the pitiless aerial bombardment of the North.

Victorious announcements by Saigon are being cut down to size by more subdued US general staff commentaries. The Pentagon is evidently not only afraid that the South Vietnamese might have allowed themselves to be ambushed in Quang Tri to the neglect of the defence of Hue.

Washington evidently would also prefer Hanoi not to be viewed by world opinion as the loser and so to feel obliged to adopt a tougher line at the Paris talks.

The Americans are, of course, endeavouring, with all the means at their command to induce Moscow and Peking to bring influence to bear in Hanoi and mediate. At the same time it is equally apparent that the United States is trying to isolate North Vietnam from its powerful allies.

Dr Kissinger has nonetheless realised that the North Vietnamese government remains the only decisive negotiator on the other side and has borne out this view in recent public statements.

Rivalry between the two Communist great powers remains Hanoi's strong point. At the moment, according to French Foreign Minister Schumann, Peking is once more seriously alarmed at the possibility of renewed Soviet moves on China's northern border.

The only handicap to North Vietnam's leeway is the reported fact that Premier Pham Van Dong is gravely ill.

A compromise between Washington and Hanoi would be within reach were it not for their difference of opinion as a matter of principle over South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Washington refuses to abandon Thieu but the North Vietnamese and the FNL insist on the dismissal of the present Saigon regime and its replacement by a coalition government excluding General Thieu but representing supporters of the present government, the FNL and independents. This, then is the issue – by no means a theoretical one – on which views differ.

Is a compromise still possible? Could General Thieu conceivably remain in office at Doc Lap palace, Saigon, yet the Vietcong be granted a say in the running of affairs following an armistice?

Perhaps, some pundits surmise, a solution might be possible if administrative powers were to be vested in neither Saigon nor the Vietcong Provisional Revolutionary Government but in an internationally-controlled armistice commission on which representatives of both would have equal representation.

If a turning point in Vietnam is to be reached before the climax of the US Presidential election campaign Mr Nixon will have to do some fast thinking.

*Peter Scholl-Latour*
(Deutsche Zeitung, 14 July 1972)

## Security conference

Continued from page 1

but also neutrals such as Switzerland, Austria and Sweden and countries such as Finland and Yugoslavia, which are midway between the two.

So many participants with so many diverging interests are unlikely to confer with any great likelihood of reaching a successful conclusion, the problems associated with security and disarmament being so uncommonly complex and running the risk of being talked to a standstill rather than resolved by so many people at the conference table.

So there are good reasons why it would be preferable to deal with detailed issues relating to troop cuts separately from the all-European conference.

*Harry Malowitz*
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 July 1972)

## Helsinki manoeuvres to recognise East Berlin

The Finnish government has reminded Bonn and East Berlin of President Kekkonen's offer of last September to conduct parallel negotiations with both German states on the establishment of diplomatic relations, reparations and recognition of Finnish neutrality.

Helsinki stood to gain detente prestige, reparations and to strike a better bargain in Finnish neutrality, hitherto agreed with the Soviet Union only.

East Berlin would gain full diplomatic recognition with the prospect of a Finnish move setting off a chain reaction in Scandinavia and Bonn would be able to decide for itself when negotiations were to commence.

The Federal government in Bonn nevertheless has reason to fear that a wave of recognition of the GDR by other countries would set in as a result of compliance with Finland's wishes prior to the conclusion of a satisfactory basic agreement between Bonn and East Berlin.

One of the proposed advantages of the agreement would be recognition of East Berlin by the Federal government and other countries. Were the gun to be jumped even in part the prospects of an improvement in intra-German relations would be poor.

This is why it is fairly clear that Bonn will continue to ask Finnland to bide its time.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 July 1972)

## North and South Korea draw closer together

Cold War barriers are gradually being dismantled. Fresh peace settlements may not be concluded in Europe or Asia but negotiations are in progress, limited agreements are being reached and common sense is leading to political detente.

Confrontation is gradually coming to an end in Korea too. The outcome of the confidential talks between Pyongyang and Seoul represents a promising start.

North Korea would appear to have grasped the initiative and regardless whether or not revolutionary and Communist North Korean leader Kim. Il Sung meant his first offer of two years ago seriously it has certainly led to a positive response on the part of the determined anti-Communists in Seoul against the background of a new situation in world affairs.

President Nixon's new Asian policy threatened to reverse the previous state of affairs. Suddenly South Korea could no longer be sure of support from the other side of the Pacific and the risk of isolation reared its ugly head.

Not even in the search for fresh partners can a South Korean government make approaches to nearby economic giant Japan, a Japan moreover that is filled with a new sense of national purpose. Thirty-five years as a Japanese colony cannot be forgotten overnight.

Changes at the United Nations since the admission of Peking must have made Seoul think too. There is little sympathy at the UN for countries that are ruled by the secret service, not even among members of the US delegation, America being very much the string-puller in this instance.

Above all, evidently, this latest move is the result of a wave of reunification sentiment in South Korea itself. The successes notched up by Opposition candidate Kim Dae Jong despite obstacles placed in his way at the last general election must, together with opinion poll figures, have been the main stimulus.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 July 1972)

## Gerhard Schröder visits Peking

Together with Spain and Portugal this country is one of the few states in Western Europe that still does not have official relations with People's China.

Yet Bonn consistently withstood Chiang Kai-shek's blandishments and refused to exchange either ambassadors or even trade missions with Taiwan – with the express aim of avoiding Japan's position (being closely linked with Taiwan Japan has so far cut itself off from Peking).

Why, then, have diplomatic relations between Bonn and Peking still to be established? For years Bonn listed important reasons for not establishing normal relations.

The first and foremost of these was consideration for the United States, which expected its allies to refrain from overtures to mainland China.

The second was consideration for the Soviet Union, which for the past fifteen years has viewed People's China as its worst enemy, Bonn, it will be recalled, being engaged in delicate negotiations with Moscow.

One can, of course, disagree as to whether these arguments held water but they have been considered to do so by all Bonn governments so far. Since President Nixon's visit to Peking and the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties they no longer apply, however, and the road is clear for the establishment of normal relations.

The first man to set foot on this path is Gerhard Schröder, one of the most experienced politicians in this country. He has in his time been at the helm of three Bonn Ministries and is currently chairman of the Bundestag foreign affairs committee, a fact that the Chinese will not have overlooked.

He is certainly more than a mere Opposition MP and the Chinese well know that when he was Foreign Minister eight years ago he courageously advocated normalisation of relations with China in talks with US Secretary of State Dean Rusk until such time as Chancellor Erhard was dissuaded from taking action by a frown on the face of President Johnson.

Of late Peking has grown considerably more interested in Europe and one of the points that surprised me most on my visit to Peking last year was the interest shown in the Common Market, the most important economic pillar of which, it was invariably noted, is this country. Realistically, the Chinese refrained from public criticism of this country's policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Dr Schröder consulted with Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel shortly before leaving for Peking. What they had to say has not been made public but I for one would be gratified to feel that they had requested him to confer with the Chinese not merely as a prominent Opposition spokesman but as a leading Federal Republic politician.

*Klaus Mehnert*
(Deutsche Zeitung, 14 July 1972)

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■ DOMESTIC POLITICS

# Helmut Schmidt – the new superminister

Helmut Schmidt, the newly appointed Federal Economics and Finance Minister, is far more of a Social Democrat than Karl Schiller. But his economic ideas are in free enterprise categories and orientated on the principle of productivity.

He, however, is in favour of the State having a far larger share of the gross national product than formerly, pleads for a greater share for the worker in the benefits of production and will fight hard for participation of labour in decision-making on an equal basis in large firms.

It is being said, however, that Schmidt will only be "superminister" for a transitional period and after the elections will replace Herbert Wehner as the leader of the parliamentary party. Reliable sources suggest that in the event of the SPD/FDP team emerging triumphant from the elections the FDP will be allowed to post one of their men in a Federal Finance Ministry supplemented by the departments of currency and credit from the Federal Economics Ministry.

Helmut Schmidt, 53, must have been surprised by the turn of events. The son of a teacher from Hamburg, he planned originally to become an architect. The Second World War made him into a First Lieutenant and battery commander. He was taken prisoner of war by the British and learnt the simple life.

"And then," he said, "when I returned from captivity and saw what a terrible state things were in, but realised they could be altered, I, like many of my contemporaries, felt I was challenged to do everything in my power."

Schmidt became involved in social democracy, since he could see the connection between the socialist principle of solidarity and the cameraderie that had been such a strength in the War.

In this political career, too, Schmidt had unfulfilled wishes. In 1965 when he was Hamburg Senator for Interior Affairs he was called to Bonn. He answered the call with a heavy heart but the parliamentary party needed him. And he obeyed.

When the SPD/FDP coalition was formed the interests of the Social Democrat's defence expert went far beyond the bounds of the Federal Defence Ministry.

The author of the foreign policy analysis "Strategy of Balance" had set his course for the Federal Foreign Office, but the way to it was blocked by Walter Scheel. It was at Willy Brandt's behest that he took over the Federal Defence Ministry. For the second time he obeyed his superiors with a grumble.

But now the economist Schmidt, who once listened attentively to the lectures given at Hamburg University by Professor Karl Schiller has taken over the role of superminister, Federal Minister of Economics and Finance, not with great joy at the new appointment, but in recognition of the consistency of the appointment from the point of view of party politics.

He has come in for a transitional period and will prepare the 1973 budget and the continuation of middle-term financial planning. After the elections he hopes to replace Herbert Wehner at the head of the parliamentary party, a return to the good old days of the Kiesinger/Brandt government when he kept a tight rein on the SPD parliamentary group and excelled as a speaker.

He believes that a politician should have a fervent passion for serving the State. He wrote: "In politics one meets many varied and marked forms of ambition – a sizeable minimum of ambition is an absolute essential for the profession – but for my part the supreme ambition, the supreme passion lies in my efforts to do my job in the public service, no matter what it is, better than the next man."

As the head of the Federal Economics and Finance Ministry Helmut Schmidt will be measured against the ell of Karl Schiller. Schmidt once said of his predecessor and one-time mentor: "He is the most brilliant brain in economics that I have ever come across in the Federal Republic – and not only in the SPD."

The new superminister outdoes his predecessor in this office quite clearly on one point – he is a thoroughbred politician. Unlike Schiller he has roots going deep down into the party. Even the attacks of the Young Socialists, who for years accused him of being "unfit for the SPD", have dried up of late.

Schmidt's broad political basis supports his natural powers for getting things done. Occasionally Schmidt, who generally regards Federal Chancellor Brandt with high esteem, cannot disguise the fact that he wishes Brandt were more decisive. It is not merely a matter of chance that when the question of who should succeed Schiller was being chewed over Schmidt managed to overrule the precedents that seemed likely to persuade the Chancellor one way or the other.

At first Brandt was inclined to make Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) dual Federal Minister of the Interior and of Finance, with Schmidt just taking on the Federal Economics Ministry. Schmidt flew to Bonn from Turkey and in a trice had persuaded the Chancellor that he should not give the FDP more power than they deserve. If the Free Democrats wanted to have the Federal Finance

Continued on page 4

## Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen

Lauritz Lauritzen is now the country's major building contractor. In addition to the Ministry of Town Planning and Housing he now heads the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications too and is responsible for housing, town planning and roadbuilding. Yet he is a reserved and unargumentative man, not at all the type one visualises as a builder.

Schleswig-Holstein-born Lauritzen, 62, is a lawyer by profession and his political career has been based not only on common sense but also on undispensable specialised knowledge and political instinct.

Not many people in Bonn were acquainted with the name when Christian Democratic Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger appointed him Minister of Housing and Town Planning in the 1966 Grand Coalition government.

Lauritzen could not lay claim to a power base in the Bundestag and from the start he was at the receiving end of attacks on the coalition's "Red bogyman" at the hands of officials and the house- and property-owners association headed by Victor-Emanuel Preusker, himself a one-time Minister of Housing.

In October 1969, when a Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn took over from the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats Lauritz Lauritzen remained at the helm of the renamed Ministry of Town Planning and Housing in the Brandt-Scheel Cabinet.

Lauritzen, who prior to his Cabinet appointment had been Chief Burgomaster of Kassel, succeeded where a number of predecessors had failed in piloting through the Bundestag a controversial Town Planning Promotion Act that introduced a number of changes in property ownership.

He really hit the headlines with his Tenants' Protection Bill which considerably improved the status of housing tenants. The Tenants Act gained him a fund of popular good will and his plans to enable tenants to buy their houses and flats on a long-term basis will undoubtedly prove an important factor in this autumn's general election campaign.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 July 1972)

## Georg Leber – the new Federal Defence Minister

Georg Leber was not always able to court public favour at the head of the ministry dealing with posts and the railways and the autobahns. When he had to announce higher road taxes, more on petrol and the controversial 100 kph speed limit on trunk roads he was an easy target for the knockers. The 100 kph limit may save lives, but somehow this was never entered on the credit side of Leber's account.

Up till now he has not held any of the popular Cabinet positions so it is no wonder that he has been pushing for some time to be given the Federal Defence Ministry. But Leber is not the hardbitten type many people think. He has a greater sense of humour than might be expected from his television appearances where he has so often had to impart more bad news such as the recent increase in postal charges.

When the government was playing for time in May on the budget debate and everyone had to get up and speak for the purpose of filibustering Georg Leber carried off this duty with such wit, experience and vociferousness that one or two unkind Opposition members put around the word that he had dallied too long in the Bundestag restaurant!

To scotch this rumour Herr Leber walked a straight line among Bundestag members. This demonstration of his sobriety was greeted by applause and no doubt had the desired effect.

Georg Leber, born 1920, is a union man. Building workers still remember him as "our Georgie". He entered the Bundestag in 1957. When he was given a Cabinet post in the Grand Coalition in 1966 few people foresaw a respectable ministerial future for him.

But with his 1967 "Leber Plan" he did a great deal to ensure that the conditions on the roads did not become worse. On many occasions he had the courage to make unpopular decisions.

(Photos: dpa 2, Archiv 2)
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 July 1972)

## Exit Karl Schiller – the politican who was more a scientist

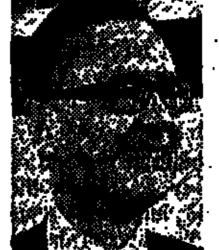
Politically not very clever, but from an economic policy point of view consistent, fatal as far as party politics are concerned, but the right conclusion from the personal viewpoint – this is the paradox of the resignation of Karl Schiller from his post as Federal Economics and Finance Minister, a decision that many feared and many others hoped for.

Karl August Schiller was born on 24 April 1911 in Wroclaw (Breslau), he is Protestant, married for the third time to Etta, neé Eckel, whom he met through Karl Klasen, the Bundesbank President, an old friend of Schiller's but now the chief cause of his resignation.

Professor Schiller has been a minister in Bonn since 1966. He served under Willy Brandt previously when Brandt was governing Mayor of Berlin and Schiller became the Senator for Economic Affairs in 1961.

Many who do not know him well consider his extravagant; others think of him as vain, supercilious and excessively self-confident.

After six years in office, the last one of them in the most powerful ministry there has ever been in Bonn, he has taken what he must consider the logical step and probably the first step he has ever taken that could be regarded as "political" in the usual sense of the word. For the professor of economics never wavered in

his conviction that economic policy-making is purely the practice of scientific knowledge. If such an attempt to put theory into practice fails, it is science that suffers and not politics. Karl Schiller, who became a doctor of policital science at the age of 24, was not and is not a politician. He is not the man to weigh up the decisions he takes from the point of view of how the public – namely the voter – will react to them. He is a scientist, but with additional ambitions – his aim is to incorporate what he considers politics into his calculations.

When Schiller launched into a public battle with North Rhine-Westphalian Economic Affairs Minister Riemer about the streamlining of Ruhrkohle he considered his actions justifiable from the (economic) policy point of view. When he offered well-aimed indiscretions to the press stating that his Cabinet colleagues should be more thrifty he considered this correct from the (budgetary) policy point of view.

When he helped to block the plans of his colleague Walter Arendt to introduce more far-reaching schemes for accumulation of capital wealth in the hands of workers he justified this from a (social-Welfare) policy point of view, voicing his concern about the prosperity of the economy, or in this case the entrepreneur.

Every action taken by the former minister can be rationalised as being good for the economy, or free enterprise however misguided or damaging it might appear to his colleagues in the party.

Many accusations can be levelled against Karl Schiller. He was never a party tactician and would not make moves to benefit the party if they ran contrary to his intellect or his feelings. From 1969 onwards he felt he had been betrayed by his party and although he esteemed Willy Brandt highly as Chancellor he was not fond of him as party leader.

Schiller brought many words of foreign origin to the German language, his latest import being "amiable" rather than *liebenswürdig*. Among his more concrete acts were the creation of the Concerted Action committee, the revaluation of the

Continued on page 4

## ARMED FORCES

# Before recess Bundestag passes vital Bundeswehr reforms

As the Bundestag President sent members off for the summer recess on 7 July with the wish that they should have a refreshing holiday a reform proposal was completed that means refreshing news for the young citizens of the Federal Republic. The period of conscription has been reduced from eighteen to fifteen months.

After the defence policy facets had been weighed up and the agreement of the Allies had been received the Opposition once again helped the Bundestag to reach unanimity. And everyone was of the opinion that justice had been done and been seen to be done.

The problem of the justness and unjustness of military service is something that has occupied the public and committees of experts for some time. The solution that has been arrived at is "relatively" good. Instead of the present sixty per cent in future seventy-five per

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

cent of men of military age can be taken into the armed forces. Many young people who would have been excused in the past for valous reasons will now be called up.

A more just procedure has also been agreed upon for those who exercise their rights according to Basic Law and refuse to serve on conscientious grounds. Their period of service will also be cut, but only by two months to sixteen months. Exercises that as a rule every conscript had to perform – though far from all were actually asked to do so – will now be handed over to the conscientious objectors.

This decision to make conscientious objectors serve an extra month of alternative service has avoided complicated calculations and many uncertainties. It is an acceptable and from the organisational point of view neat solution.

Recognised objectors to military service now no longer perform ersatz service, but civilian service. The third amendment to alternative service legislation, which has been in the committee stage since November 1970, was passed just before the Bundestag shut up shop for the summer. However superficial it may be to regard the whole procedure as merely a change of label there is a grain of truth in it. Basically little has changed for the civilian service conscript.

When the head of the civilian service authorities once announced that objectors would be allowed to work for the railways and postal services there was a public outcry at "conchies" being put in such responsible positions. There are already conscientious objectors in the fire services and environmental protection works.

The new law is quite specific about this matter. Alternative service is to be carried out "in the sphere of social welfare" (§ 1). An amendment suggested by the Opposition to make alternative service quite generally "for the common weal" was rejected by acclamation.

Any extension of alternative service to such other spheres is only possible if insufficient places can be found in the social services. But the decision when this exception can be implemented is the task of the newly created Advisory Board for Civilian Service, on which the conscientious objectors themselves have representation.

The SPD parliamentary party opposed the government's original Bill by laying greater emphasis on the provision of social service work for conscientious objectors, and they managed to win over all the coalition votes for the proposal.

Another blow struck for justice is in the remuneration for civilian service which has been brought into line with soldiers' pay. Also conscientious objectors have claimed in the past that they have been thrown into work at the deep end with insufficient training. But now paragraph 25a guarantees that conscientious objectors will be fully informed of the tasks they are expected to perform, the nature and legal status of their service. They will be given sensible preparation for their work. Practical experiments have already been carried out.

There will be no lack of criticism on both sides, but this should not mean getting bogged down in details. At the moment the details are as far as possible satisfactory. In future political discussions it will be essential to treat the basic question: can our State afford to offer its young citizens a genuine alternative to military service? The day of the conscientious dishwasher must be brought to an end gradually.

*Herbert Glossner*

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 2 July 1972

# Exit Karl Schiller

Continued from page 3

Mark as well as helping towards the introduction of the economic stabilisation. law which allows the government to take control of the economic reins if the free play of the market fails to function correctly.

Schiller has quit at a time when one of his greatest triumphs, the currency agreements reached in Washington last year, has turned to disaster and prices are either rocketing or levelling out (depending on the political tint of the glasses you are looking through).

One of the best character portraits of Professor Schiller was drawn by someone who agreed in the main with his economic theories. He said: "Schiller is a mixture of primadonna and masochist."

A man who has made moves that were often exhausting, sometimes suicidal, but always in his opinion based on logic and right, does not find resignation an easy matter.

*Wolfram Bickerich*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 July 1972

# More officer material

In the first five months of this year about fifty per cent more potential officers laid claim to a commission with the Federal Armed Forces than in the corresponding period of last year, according to the Federal Defence Ministry.

The Ministry states that this dramatic increase is probably the result of the new opportunities for promotion offered to officers and the effect is likely to be long-term. The number of recruits for longer periods of service and applicants for NCO ranks increased by 35 per cent on last year.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 14 July 1972)

# Superminister Helmut Schmidt

Continued from page 3

Ministry they would have to give up the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

But Schmidt is not an intuitive politician. Unlike most of his Cabinet colleagues he began his ministerial appointment of 1969 by taking stock rather than making huge reform promises. He set up commissions and planning staffs to work out proposals for solutions to problems over the long term and a short-term catalogue of priorities.

Helmut Schmidt is a confirmed believer in teamwork. His colleagues scarcely have a harsh word to say of him although the arrogance of the intellectual is not entirely foreign to him. With painstaking and devoted work Schmidt has tried to improve the staff situation in the Bundeswehr and rationalise armaments.

It was also Helmut Schmidt who persuaded the SPD to produce a long-term programme for economic and political matters and to combine the political statements made by the party with concrete planning. He gave this "so-called long-term programme" of the SPD points in common with the social welfare free market economy coupled with sufficient private economic growth as the basic requirement for State reforms. But Schmidt always put noticeably greater emphasis on "social welfare" than Schiller.

He opposed Karl Schiller at the end of 1969 and again early in 1970 over the revaluation of the Mark, but at the same time he called for tax increases. This was not just because of the stabilising effect they would have but also because he wanted to carry out reforms for which the money would be essential. He considers it desirable and possible to increase the State's share of the gross national product from 28 to 34 per cent by 1985.

Whereas Schiller could also find a political home in the FDP or CDU Schmidt is a dyed-in-the-wool Social Democrat. When interviewed by *Handelsblatt* on his attitude to worker participation in decision-making on an equal basis he said: "The Bill the SPD introduced in the previous legislative period on worker participation in management on a basis of equality in major companies bears my signature and I am proud of it."

Unlike many of his party colleagues on the left flank of the SPD Schmidt is in favour of a fairer share for the worker in production assets. He is also in favour of tough amendments to monopolies legislation.

Even though Schmidt may only have taken over his new office for a short while he will attempt to carry out his duties with his usual 150% keenness. As soon as he heard of the new appointment he began shifting his things from the Hardthöhe (Federal Defence Ministry) to the Federal Economics Ministry in Duisdorf.

Colleagues and friends fear that he has not yet recuperated sufficiently from his energy sapping illness to take on this new responsibility and the worry of an election campaign as well.

Schmidt, a teetotaller and former chain-smoker, said during the 1969 election campaign: "Our optimism is as deep as a chasm." His own will now have to be deeper in every respect.

*Peter Christian Müller*

(Handelsblatt, 10 July 1972)

# MAD withdraws the veil just a little

In the sixteen years of its existence the Federal Armed Forces Military Security Service MAD – alongside the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) and the Offices for the Protection of the Constitution the Federal Republic's third intelligence service – has discovered more than 3,000 cases of intelligence work for foreign powers being carried out in this country and has unmasked 800 agents and secured their arrest.

For the first time ever the press has been given a run-down on the work of the *Bundeswehr* Security Office and of its head by Brigadier-General Paul Albert Scherer at a press conference in Cologne.

Last year alone 31,000 reports were handled by the men from MAD, of which 5,000 turned out to be real security affairs. The reports went through the usual sifting processes and in the end 1,200 were found to be genuine cases of spying against the Federal Armed Forces and 52 agents were arrested.

As far as the spymasters were concerned organisations in the German Democratic Republic were far and away the most numerous, with their spies taking up 76.8 per cent of all reported cases. The GDR was followed by the Czechoslovak secret service with 9.9 per cent, USSR spies with nearly five per cent and Poland with 3.6 per cent.

According to Herr Scherer the success that have been scored by the secret services of other East Bloc countries has been largely due to the assistance given them by the Soviet Union.

Three-quarters of the spying activities were levelled against branches of the Federal Armed Forces – the army mainly – while the other quarter was directed against the Federal Defence Ministry and other central offices.

According to the head of MAD the work of educating the troops to be security minded had been successful, as witness the declining number of cases of desertion that had been particularly "fruitful" for agents of the East Bloc. Between 1966 and 1971 the number of *Bundeswehr* members who deserted to the East Bloc each year dropped from ? to 27.

The activities of left and right-wing extremist groups are, according to Herr Scherer, of minor importance in the armed forces. Last year the Federal Republic Communist Party (DKP) and the Socialist Federal Republic Working Youth Movement (SDAJ) had stepped up their efforts to get members of the forces to participate in protests in uniform. In all MAD had come across 47 communist-inclined soldiers in anti-Bundeswehr demonstrations.

On particular difficulty, the MAD technicians state, is clearing up plane crashes and other serious accidents in which sabotage is suspected. Despite intensive investigations it has not been possible to prove that saboteurs were at work in one single instance.

Nor is there any conclusive proof that anarchist activists have managed to obtain explosives and detonators from Bundeswehr arms dumps. The number of Bundeswehr weapons that were missed during 1971 totalled 244.

Scherer feels that one of the main tasks of public relations work in future is to give the troops themselves a deeper insight into the work of the intelligence service. At the moment deliberations are under way to determine how this can be achieved.

Herr Scherer said: "The deterrent force of MAD is reckoned by experts to be exceptionally high." He said that the services of MAD cost the taxpayer 48 million Marks per annum.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 July 1972)



## LABOUR

# Insufficient control over the employment of children

An industrial accident put the cat among the pigeons. In a small town in Bavaria a ten-year-old boy was taken to hospital with an eye injury he had sustained while working in a concrete factory.

Ensuing investigations by the employment authorities revealed that the concrete manufacturer employed schoolchildren during the holidays to work wire for reinforced concrete.

The children who worked as welder's mates were not even provided with protective goggles. Cheap labour if ever there was and they were not to cost a cent more than their pitiful earnings.

In Starnberg administrative district, also in Bavaria, another manufacturer used to employ children to work at home assembling ball-point pens. They earned 82.50 Marks per ten thousand. "Even with everyone lending a hand," one father said, "they were unable to net more than a Mark an hour."

Two fifteen-year-old girls working in an old people's home had to work more than 46 hours a week. One of them worked ten hours a day and notched up anything up to 68 hours a week.

Offences against the provisions of the Youth Employment Act, which has been in force now for a good ten years, are nothing unusual, particularly among small firms employing between one and nineteen persons, according to the Bavarian Ministry of Labour.

Year after year more than 50,000 offences are brought to light and only five to six per cent of the offenders are ever brought to book. The Trades Union Confederation reckons the number of instances that fail to come to light to be a good deal higher. The unions reckon there to be a million offences against legal provisions per year.

At the end of last year a similar survey in Hamburg in which 1,169 firms were subjected to scrutiny revealed offences against youth employment regulations in no fewer than 920 firms.

Nearly half the city's hairdresser's apprentices are employed longer than the law allows. Boys working on the inland waterways are in an even worse position. They work up to fourteen hours a day.

The Act lays down the law as regards employment of apprentices and young people in 76 paragraphs. The employment of child labour is prohibited, as are corporal punishment, dangerous work and piece work.

The Act stipulates maximum working hours and the length of holidays that must be given, the amount of time that must be spent at training college and imposes a ban on Sunday working.

Employers who commit deliberate offences against the provisions of the Act can be fined up to 5,000 Marks or sentenced to prison terms of up to twelve months.

Yet the Munich Institute of Social Science Research concluded from the results of a survey that there is pretty well no firm in the country in which all the regulations are strictly observed.

In many instances the illegally exploited young people do not even know what rights they have. They are told that they enjoy certain rights at the beginning of their training college education but are later seldom reminded of the fact.

They are, for instance, unaware that young people under the age of sixteen are not allowed to be employed for more than forty hours a week and that over sixteen the maximum permissible number of weekly working hours is forty-four.

Above all, they do not realise that only

DIE ZEIT

the employer is liable to punishment for offences in this context. Where young people are involved there is even a ban on piece work at harvest time – picking peas or beans, for instance.

This is the only comprehensible explanation of the fact revealed by a questionnaire circulated by the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Labour that out of 94 per cent of young employees in the state 49.7 per cent (53.2 per cent of the girls and 47.1 per cent of the boys) worked longer working hours than is allowed.

Baden-Württemberg Labour Minister Walter Hirrlinger is in no doubt that the results of his survey apply in equal measure to all other parts of the country.

But the powers that be can do little or nothing. It is most unusual, according to Wolfgang Reifenberg of the Association of Federal Republic Youth Organisations, for young people or their parents to take the employer to court.

As a rule the people who take matters seriously enough to tip off the authorities are older workmates. There is a note of resignation in the answer to a parliamentary question tabled by the Social and Free Democrats. "The only guarantee that the law will be strictly adhered to," the Federal Ministry of Labour noted, "is sufficient inspection."

The state authorities responsible for inspection are plagued by a shortage of staff and Wolfgang Reifenberg is not particularly optimistic about the factory inspectors either:

"Evidently the state authorities and factory inspection departments are not in a position to ensure observation of the legal provisions to a necessary and desirable extent."

In their place he would like youth employment committees to be invested with powers of inspection and instruction.

Inspections need to be carried out every two or three years, the Bonn Ministry of Labour reckons. In Bavaria this would mean an additional 70,000 inspections per annum, according to Social Democratic welfare specialist Karl Weishäupl, who reckons that at least another hundred factory inspectors would be needed to do the work.

In the circumstances it is hard to see how even stricter regulations could be enforced, yet for some time the trade unions and youth organisations have been pressing for stricter legal provisions.

All young people in all sectors of industry, for instance, are to be employed for a maximum of forty hours a week. Piece and assembly-line work are to be prohibited altogether and at least five weeks' holiday a year are to be granted. This, then, is what the unions would like to see made law.

Factory inspectors' work is rendered more difficult still in many cases by the young people themselves, who tacitly agree with their employers to work illegally and earn a little money on the side with overtime.

Even parents sometimes are responsible. Women workers at a number of bottling factories in Bavaria, for instance, insisted that their children of school age be employed during the summer holidays. The employers, needless to say, were only too happy to oblige.

The mandatory medical check of young people prior to taking up employment is also something of a problem. The idea behind this provision is that young people should not be made to do work that might ruin their health.

According to the Lower Saxon Ministry of Labour nearly all young people attend the initial medical but next to none bother to turn up for the follow-up a year later.

Yet in Baden-Württemberg, for instance, it transpired that 25 per cent of boys and 28.7 per cent of girls had to be advised not to take up certain kinds of employment.

A boy with spinal trouble ought not to working standing up or have to carry heavy objects and a short-sighted girl ought not to become a dressmaker.

Young people are liable to punishment if they fail to provide their employer with a medical certificate proving that they have been to see the doctor yet they frequently do not bother to do so.

According to Karl Schwab, Baden-Württemberg regional secretary of the trades union confederation, the fines are too low and they are imposed too infrequently.

In the course of a year legal proceedings are taken in 5,000 cases in his state. Some 250 of them resulted in small fines falling into the same category as parking tickets and only eighteen cases resulted in "genuine" fines. In many instances the courts consider offences against the Youth Employment Act to be trivial transgessions. *Horst-Wolfgang Bremke*

(Die Zeit, 7 July 1972)

# New law cracks down on temp agencies

Illegal business involving the loaning of workers has increased recently to such proportions that the Bundestag unanimously passed a law restricting the loaning of a worker from one company to another.

Firms dealing in temporary workers will in future need a licence to carry on their business. Furthermore the new legislation puts the "temp" in a stronger legal position. Severe penalties will be imposed on anyone involved in the loaning of foreign workers who have no valid work permit.

According to official figures the Federal Republic has 1,000 temp agencies, many of them with subsidiary branches. In addition there are about one hundred foreign agencies operating in this country.

There is scarcely a branch of the economy that does not employ temps somewhere along the line. It is not unknown for agencies to lure contracted workers away from their firm and later attempt to return them to the same company on a temporary basis for a high fee! The regulations that are contravened most frequently are connected with taxes and social security contributions and the prohibition on making the length of the work contract and the period of loan equal in length, a measure that is designed to protect the employee.

Even temp agencies that claim to be above board take steps to cover up activities that are against the law such as duplicating business data, and threats are all part of their business.

Illegal temp agencies require nothing more than a caravan with a typewriter, headed notepaper and the firm's stamp to set up business. They are fly-by-night concerns and hard to pin down. They look for customers on a weekly basis and demand cash on the nail.

One Düsseldorf agent employs a foreign firm as sub-contractor, which in its turn has non Federal Republic clients looking for workers – this is illegal.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 July 1972)

# Unskilled uninterested in becoming skilled, survey reveals

Financial support of further professional training by the Federal Labour Institute as a rule benefits professional groups who would go in for training courses even if subsidies were not forthcoming.

This means that the existing imbalance between social and professional groups is being increased rather than reduced by the provisions of the Labour Promotion Act.

Unskilled and semi-skilled labourers show least interest in training courses and take the least advantage of them. The greatest interest is shown by civil servants and salaried staffs, particularly engineers, technologists and allied trades.

This sobering conclusion is reached in a survey conducted by the Labour Market and Professional Research Institute.

The institute bases its conclusions on the careers of 70,000 men felt to be a 1970 cross-section and the progress made between 1965 and 1970 and on the statistics compiled since 1969 of participants in training courses lent financial support by the labour authorities.

According to these statistics 18.8 per cent of those questioned, corresponding to some 2.7 million members of the country's labour force, had attended or were in the process of attending further training courses in their chosen careers or professions.

Hopes that the Federal Labour Institute's further training subsidies, which now account for a good forty per cent of a budget of well over 5,000 million Marks, might tend to level out social differences have proved only partially justified.

Age exercises a particularly clear influence on the desire to go in for further professional training.

It had been assumed that the over-35s would show perceptibly less interest in further education. The survey reveals that the decline in interest does not set in until 45 or fifty.

The Federal Labour Institute presumes that older employees are increasingly participating in works training schemes.

It is less surprising to learn that single people are readier to take the plunge than married workers. Educational status and professional position nonetheless remain the crucial factors.

While only 14.3 per cent of employees with elementary education take part in training schemes 39.4 per cent of erstwhile school-leavers with university entrance qualifications do so.

Readiness to participate in professional training courses would also appear to be greater among civil servants and local government officers than in commerce and industry.

During the period under review the following percentages of representatives of various professional categories took part in training schemes of one kind or another: 8.5 per cent of self-employed farmers, 19.9 per cent of self-employed artisans, 17.6 per cent of tradesmen and manufacturers, 28.1 per cent of employees in the family firm or business, 34.7 per cent of lower-grade civil servants and local government officers, 46.8 per cent of higher-grade civil servants, 22 per cent of lower-grade salary-earners, 34.2 per cent of medium-grade salary-earners, 41.6 perr cent of higher-grade salara-earners, 32.7 per cent of salaried master craftsmen, 5.3 per cent of unskilled or semi-skilled labourers, 13.5 per cent of skilled labourers and 21.6 per cent of charge hands and master tradesmen.

*Hans Meenzen*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1972)

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

# Economic experts back Schiller's stand

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Decisions taken by the Bonn government to ward off the foreign exchange flooding into the country from abroad are of a dirigistic nature and break with the traditional adherence to liberal economic forms, according to the five professors on the committee of experts, known as the five wise men, writing in an extraordinary report which they have drawn up in double-quick time.

Thereby former Federal Economics and Finance Minister Professor Karl Schiller has received support for the stand he took during the Cabinet deliberations for a free "market economy", although this backing has certainly come late.

The special report by the five wise men, entitled "On the currency policy situation in July 1972", was handed to Federal Chancellor Brandt and Karl Schiller on 3 July by Professor Kloten, the Chairman of the five wise men.

The report came at the instigation of the experts who met Schiller on the same evening as the vital Cabinet meeting where the decision was taken on 29 June.

According to the experts the decisions taken in Luxemburg and Bonn only attack the symptoms of the latest currency malaise without removing its root causes. Thus they stand in the way of the formation of a European monetary union and a reform of the international currency system, and do nothing to alleviate the lack of faith in the dollar.

The Luxemburg decisions are being blamed as the pathfinder for the "mistaken policy decision" of the Federal Republic government. These involved the introduction of tighter controls on the transfer of capital which created greater national autonomy.

Thus, according to the experts, Bonn set out along a path in the diametrically opposite direction to that which leads to a European Monetary Union, for a *monetary union* that was subjected to limitations in the stream of payments among member States was "a contradiction in terms" they said.

In the report the five professors say, "anyone who limits the transfer of capital is open to the reproof that he does not understand the European Monetary Union to be a body in which mercantile countries band together for the joint promotion of their exports in competition with the United States and other outside countries".

Apart from the "severe handicap to the process of integration" the committee of experts has once again voiced its concern at the technique of applying controls to the traffic in capital. It could be argued that these are immediate measures and need not necessarily apply in the long run.

Those affected are likely to think up ways of dodging the measures, so the Bonn government will not be able to avoid attempting to perfect its controls. The outcome is likely to be the widespread use of paragraph 23 of foreign trade legislation which would mean the end of the free transfer of capital.

Controlling the capital market will, the five believe, give the Bundesbank and Federal government the opportunity of checking the prices spiral by means of a policy of monetary restrictions with greater facility than in the past, if only temporarily. But the more sucessful this policy is the greater will be the Federal Republic's balance of current transaction surplus which will inevitably mean importing inflation.

So, as a result of controls in the traffic of capital the Federal Republic will be hit by imported inflation or have to revalue the Mark. This extraordinary report by the five is another attempt to bring home to the public, the government and the Bundesbank the advantages of solutions that adhere to the principles of free enterprise rather than dirigistic measures. Their ideas are:

– Burden sharing by EEC countries so that those with excesses of hot dollars could be relieved by less heavily burdened or totally unaffected countries which could siphon off part of this excess of cash in return for gold or gold-standard currency reserves.

– Until the reformation of the international currency system can be perfected it is recommended that as an intermediate solution measures in accordance with free enterprise should be taken to prevent floods of hot money coming in, such as those already wielded by the Federal Republic, or a joint floating of all EEC currencies against the dollar and other currencies. As far as European floating is concerned the approval of the other countries that took part in the Washington Currency Conference on 18 December last would have to be given, since this decided on specific "guiding exchange rates".

But in the opinion of the five wise men the countries involved in floating should be prevented from scoring an advantage in competitiveness on foreign markets by intervention on the currency exchange markets.

During the period of flexible exchange rates EEC countries could whittle away the currency exchange controls already in force without the fear that their bank of issue would be flooded with unwanted dollars.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 July 1972)

# Trade with Russia can improve but their are limits

On one of his last official acts before resigning former Federal Economics and Finance Minister Professor Karl Schiller signed the new Federal Republic-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics trade treaty, countersigned by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev.

The treaty which also covers economic cooperation is the last of its kind. When it expires in 1975 renewal will have to be made from Brussels by the European Community, which will then deal with all economic matters affecting member countries.

Ups and downs in USSR trade
Proportion of USSR trade to total German trade in %
*From 1950 FRG
1926 2.1
1930 3.9
1935 3.0
1938 0.7
1950 0
1955 0.5
1960 1.6
1965 1.2
1971 1.1

Lübecker Nachrichten

It is understandable that the Federal Republic always hopes to be able to expand its trade with the USSR, the second largest industrial nation in the world. When negotiations leading to the treaties of Moscow and Warsaw were under way considerations of the possibility of spectacular boosts to trade had a major role to play. Since those heady days the euphoria has given way to a more sober appraisal of the situation.

The proportion of trade with the USSR over total foreign trade of the Federal Republic is scarcely more than one per cent. Switzerland is a more important trading partner for EEC countries than the whole of the East Bloc. This is a factor that is often overlooked, since all major contracts between the USSR and capitalist countries tend to make headlines.

This astounding fact cannot entirely be explained by the USSR's self-satisfaction. Soviet leaders want to increase their country's trade with countries of the capitalist world, who have in the past twenty years demonstrated to them so convincingly the advantages of an international division of labour.

The trouble is the USSR and other Warsaw Pact States have insufficient hard currency to trade with countries with convertible currency. Only if they had convertible currencies could countries of the East Bloc with their State-controlled economies take on the role in international trading that befits countries with such a high industrial potential.

The USSR is therefore placing its hopes on long-term payments in advance by Western industrial countries in the form of large loans at favourably low rates of interest.

On the left wing of the SPD there are those in favour of starting a large pan-European financing fund comparable to the Marshall Plan which would serve to help countries of the East Bloc towards swifter economic development.

The first objection to this is the question whether it is the task of capitalist States to help a country such as the USSR that squanders so much of its production potential on armaments. Secondly charity of this kind should surely begin at home with so many social problems in the West to be dealt with, not to mention the claims of the underdeveloped countries of the Third World. Finally to put such a scheme into operation would require more money than is available.

Expansion of economic connections with the USSR is desirable for both sides and both would benefit. But there are no grounds for excessive expectations.

*H. Jürgensen*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 July 1972)

# The five wise men of economics

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

They are known as the five wise men though their full official title is "the committee of experts reporting on overall economic developments". This tongue-twister is rarely used by a layman. Generally speaking the committee does consist of five people.

The committee is appointed for the Federal government through the President and sits for five years. Its duty is to report on what has happened and what is likely to be round the corner economically speaking.

In precarious situations the five are likely to be called upon to draw up special reports. Recently their expert advice was sought on the question of currency policy.

In their normal report the five wise men are expected to explain how the four magic aims of economic plicy can be brought about within the scope of the free enterprise system, namely price stability, full employment, a balance of foreign trade and constant controlled growth. Where the economy is going off the rails they are expected to warn those responsible in time and set the signals for a safer journey.

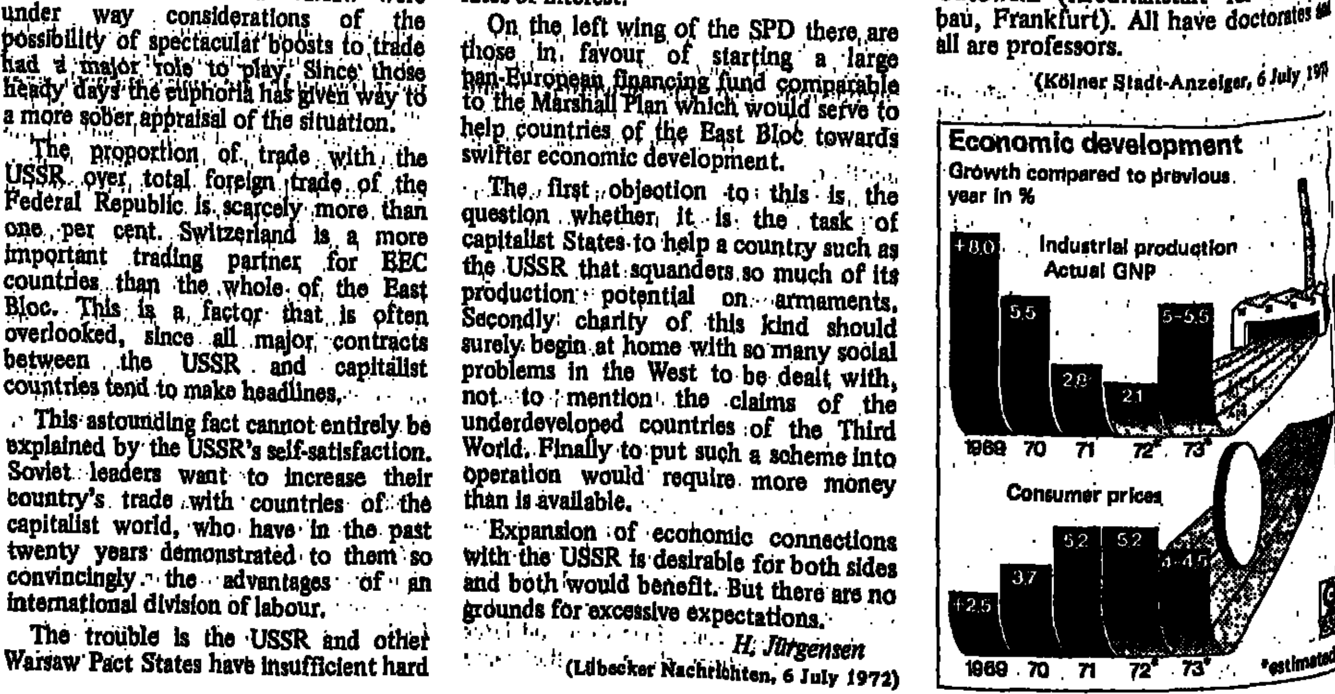
According to August 1963 legislation the five experts are independent and as long as they stick to the terms of their contract they can do as they please. They may not be members of the government at a national or state level, nor must they work for one of the economic vested interest groups either on the employers' or employees side.

At least three of the members must stand responsible for the content of their reports. The outvoted members of the committee are permitted to produce a report of their own – an opportunity that has been seized on many an occasion. But the government is in no way obliged to accept anything they suggest.

Since the committee came into being there have been eight annual reports and as many special reports. In the course of the years the number of wise men involved in the committee has risen to eleven.

Today's members are: Norbert Kloten (Tübingen University), Chairman; Wilhelm Bauer (Rhine-Westphalia Economic Research Institute, Essen), Olaf Sievert (Saarbrücken University), Claus Köhler (Hanover Technical College) and Armin Gutowski (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt). All have doctorates and all are professors.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1972)




## BANKING

# Bundesbank appointments non-political

On 1 July Helmut Schlesinger became one of the eight of the management committee of the Federal Republic's bank of issue, the Bundesbank in Frankfurt. Up till now Herbert Schlesinger has been head of the national economics and statistics department of the Bundesbank.

The place on the *Direktorium* became free when Erich Zachau went into retirement on 30 June. On 30 September a further member of the management committee, Bernhard Benning, will retire. His successor has not yet been named. It will not be State Secretary Hans-Georg Emde from the Economic Affairs/Finance Ministry, although he is known to be interested in the post. The Ministry does not want to lose another State Secretary.

Politicians need publicity. There are Cabinet Ministers who cannot sleep easily if they have not appeared before a television camera the previous day on at least one occasion. Microphones fascinate them and they see newspaper reporters as agents to help them multiply their popularity.

But the top men at the Bundesbank are a different kettle of fish. Most of them withdraw coyly when newspapermen, radio and television approach them.

With the obvious exceptions of the President and the Vice-President, who both cannot help but stand in the limelight of public attention, the Bundesbank works in private. Bankers do not generally like to be in the public eye.

Of course everyone in the Federal Republic knows Karl Klasen and Otmar Emminger. But apart from people who work in finance houses who knows Bernhard Benning, Rolf Gocht, Heinrich Irmler, Werner Lucht, Johannes Tüngeler and Erich Zachau?

But these men form the heart of the Central Bank Committee on which they sit with the Presidents of the eleven Federal state Central Banks, operating the most important monetary stopcock in the Federal Republic. They regulate with the aid of the currency policy powers that are granted the Bundesbank by law the amount of money in circulation and the supply of credit to industry with the aim of protecting the currency.

The Bundesbank Law expresses this so pat that it would seem protecting the currency is the easiest job in the world. In these days of free buying and selling of currencies, and major international credit markets it is one of the most difficult skills for economic policy-makers to acquire, knowing when to open the floodgates of finance and close them again so that the purchasing power of the Mark at home remains high and the currency abroad remains hard.

Much of the responsibility for opening and closing the floodgates rests with the men at the Bundesbank. The President, Vice-President and six other committee members are proposed by the government and sworn in by the Federal President. Karl Schiller was till his resignation the Minister responsible for making this decision and it has to be approved by the Cabinet. Then the Central Bank Committee has to be given its say before the new man can be named.

Members of the *Direktorium* are generally elected for eight years initially and their terms can be renewed by two years at a time. There is no legal age of retirement, but by general agreement with the government committee members do not serve beyond the age of 68. This agreement, however, has often been waived by an understanding between the government and Bundesbank. Karl Blessing did not retire till 70 and Erich Zachau and Bernhard Benning are both over 68.

A few weeks ago when it became known that Zachau and Benning were retiring rumours about who would succeed them were rife. It seemed as if the Bonn government were out to fill the vacancies with men of their choice in the remaining months of this legislative period. By reorganisation of the departments, it was suggested, they wanted to make sure both appointments went to men they approved of. The Bundesbank strongly attacked the idea that the government could exercise such control over the internal workings of the bank. Responsibilities are delegated by the management committee.

As in all decisions devolving to the committee the decision is taken by the group. But that was not always so. When Wilhelm Vocke was President he had greater powers and members of the committee were regarded as his assistants. In the days of Karl Blessing's presidency the setup changed so that today Karl Klasen is the first among equals.

For this reason votes are very rarely taken on the committee. If one member is alone against the majority his opinion is overruled. If there is a small minority faction opposed to the majority decision a common line is generally taken via discussion till all are more or less agreed. It is only rarely that such a common basis cannot be found. Then each member has the right to express his feelings in a vote on the Central Bank Committee.

The two new members joining the committee this year will probably make rearrangements essential. The distribution of duties in the departments has grown up along historical lines and is tailor-made to the members of the departments.

Erich Zachau was the personnel officer of the Bundesbank which employs about 11,000 people, 2,000 of them working in the bank building itself. The remainder work in the Federal state Central Banks.

Zachau was also responsible for the department of payment transactions, bookkeeping and accounts, and so for example he was the man who had to account for losses resulting from revaluation.

Bernhard Benning is the head of the money and capital-market department. He is a pupil of Adolf Weber and worked for many years in the *Reichskreditanstalt*. In 1950 he moved to the Bank Deutscher Länder, the precursor of the Bundesbank.

Johannes Tüngeler has his work cut out when the currency exchange markets are in turmoil. He is in charge of the overseas, foreign exchange and interzonal dealings department. He is one of the two men on the committee without academic training. Herr Tüngeler entered the Reichsbank as a trainee and worked his way up to the top. In 1953 he joined the management committee.



Karl Klasen (right), President of the Federal Bank, with management-committee members Otmar Emminger and Johannes Tüngeler, announcing the increase in the minimum required reserves on 29 June 1972. (Photos: dpa)

The other non-university member is Werner Lucht. He is the man in charge of having bank notes printed stored and then put into circulation at the right moment. His department deals with organisation and revision of procedure, administration and building works. This is a tough job especially at the moment when a new Bundesbank building is under construction. His way to the Bundesbank was via two Federal state Central Banks.

Heinrich Irmler is the publisher of the "Monthly Reports of the Deutsche Bundesbank" and as such as the strongest influence on the opinions of people outside the bank. He is head of the national economics and statistics department.

And finally Rolf Gocht who was formerly a departmental head in the Economic Affairs Ministry under Ludwig Erhard and who is a purist of the Freiburg neo-liberal school. He is now head of the Banks Department at the Bundesbank.

As Vice-President, Otmar Emminger is in charge of international monetary matters, organisation and agreements. He is in charge of the press and public relations department. President Karl Klasen looks after the legal department, which is up his street as he has legal training.

Normally these eight men meet each other twice a week. In the weeks of unrest during the currency crisis they conferred at least once a day.

It is on this committee that all important credit policy decisions are prepared. Every member of the Central Bank Committee does in fact have the right to put forward proposals. In practice this right is rarely used.

The decisions are taken on the Central Bank Committee, not the Direktorium (management committee). A simple majority only is required. It could be that the President is in a minority. When Karl Blessing could see that this was going to happen he quite simply postponed the decision. But today members say they would not have had the slightest scruples about outvoting the President. Karl Klasen accepts this.

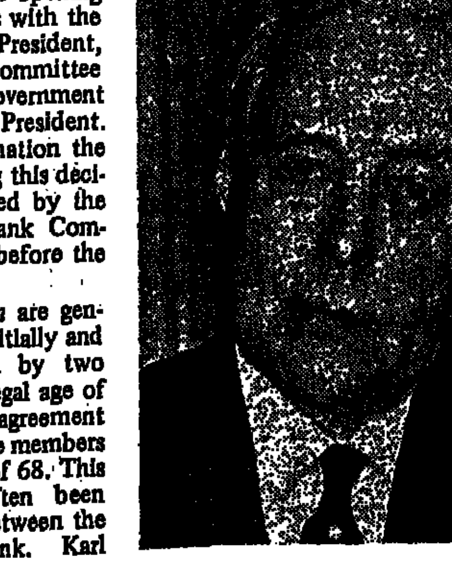
It is said that there has never been a building up of factions on the Central Bank Committee. The story of "hawks" and "doves" seems to be a fairytale. It is said that the hawks are constantly in favour of measures to achieve stability at whatever price while doves have other aims in mind.

There are personalities on the Central Bank Committee who are prepared to use restrictive practices. But when Otto Pfleiderer from the Baden-Württemberg Central Bank left, the "restrictionists" lost their leader.

The currency guardians in Frankfurt, who are not subject to parliamentary controls, have to date kept themselves free from political manoeuvring. On this occasion, too, it seems that it has been possible to keep political pressuring out of the running. That is why the new appointments are unexpectedly being made without much fuss. *Rudolf Herlt*

(Die Zeit, 23 June 1972)

# Otto A. Friedrich celebrates his 70th birthday



President of the National Association of Federal Republic Employers Otto Andreas Friedrich was seventy on 3 July this year. Otto A. Friedrich, who was born in Leipzig, has since 1966 been a personally liable partner in the firm Friedrich Flick KG.

He succeeded Professor Siegfried Balke at the head of the Federal Republic National Employers Association in 1969.

In this function he has always stressed the "social imperative" of the free enterprise economy as a binding duty for entrepreneurs.

His work is marked by efforts to make the relationship between employers and employees take on the aspect of joint responsibility and partnership so that differences of opinion between the two sides at collective bargaining can be resolved in a businesslike manner.

Otto A. Friedrich has for a long time been a champion of wide-ranging schemes for the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands and he has made theoretical studies and practical suggestions towards this end.

He came up with his ideas of functional worker participation in decision-making even before the 1952 labour-management relations act came into force at the Phoenix Rubberworks company headed by him.

Since 1930 Otto A. Friedrich has been active in many Federal Republic industrial organisations and associations.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 1 July 1972)

■ TECHNOLOGY

# Airships are making a comeback

The Zeppelin, an erstwhile epitome of progress, is nowadays saddled with a reputation of being outmoded and backward, Dr Eckart Krüger of the airship study group told a conference on airships held in Stuttgart by the Federal Republic Aerospace Association.

The specialists gathered together both bore out and disproved Krüger's contention. They confirmed his view to the extent that there is, in the West at least, not a single project in the pipeline for commercial passenger or freight airship services.

Yet many specialists evidently hold definite opinions about airships. Even though aircraft have ruled the roost for the past thirty years basic research has been conducted into airships and dirigibles, not only by private inventors but also by government research facilities.

Krüger outlined the market prospects of airship travel. According to the material at his disposal, he maintained, airships could be an economic proposition. Many travellers would probably be prepared to pay a little more in return for the novelty and comfort of airship travel, and advertising revenue ought also to boost takings.

The airship, Dr Krüger felt, ought to be capable of incorporation into long-distance services by virtue of what he chose to call its hotel-like character. It represents, as it were, the wagon-lit and would be a half-way house between seven hours in a jet airliner and seven days passage on an ocean liner.

Krüger estimates that daily services between this country and the United States would be a possibility were airships to travel at a cruising speed of some 200 knots.

Airships services would also be feasible on busy medium- and short-haul routes provided they ran from city centre to city centre. The all-in travel time would not be much more than current flight time plus the time it takes to travel to and from airports and terminals. The noiseless airship would correspond to a vertical take-off jet.

Freight transport would certainly prove a money-spinner, Krüger reckons. Airship freightliners would, for one, be far less expensive to manufacture than passenger airships. What is more, there is a genuine market for freight that need not really be transported by jet but for which ocean-going freighters are a little on the slow side.

Airships would also have the advantage over cargo vessels that the nearest port would not be journey's end. There would be no ban on night flying either, since the airship is virtually noiseless.

Night flights are banned at many airports for noise reasons. Airships could than take off and land and night-time mail services could, for instance, be intensified.

What, though, are the prospects of plans of this kind being put into practice? Funds would be forthcoming but as yet too little scientifically sound work has been carried out on the technological prerequisites.

Comprehensive theoretical and practical research is needed but for this there is no money available. This, then, is the problem. Money will only be forthcoming when trials have been conducted and it is this initial capital that has yet to be found. Rigid airships will no longer be manufactured and hydrogen will no longer be used to fill the balloons. The chemical fibres now available are tough enough for metal skeletons to be dispensed with and the balloons would in all probability be filled with helium.

Payload could account for more than fifty per cent of the uplift, construction techniques are a known factor and with the aid of up-to-date electronic steering and navigational aids a really modern mode of transport could be in the offing.

The snags are rather different, though. How are these slow craft to be safely conducted through airspace that is for the most part filled to overflowing by conventional aircraft?

Construction of the necessary ground facilities would cost a great deal of money and completely new processing methods would need to be developed were airships conveying hundreds of passengers and freight containers weighing tons to become a regular feature of the air travel scene.

Captain von Schiller, a veteran airship pilot, also pointed out at Stuttgart that the art of piloting airships has virtually been forgotten since the holocaust that marked the end of airship travel in 1937 when the Hindenburg crashed near Lakehurst in the United States.

Large airships will also be some time in coming because civil aviation authorities have no construction regulations or licensing criteria. No matter how safe airships may be their safety must be given the seal of government approval and this is doubtless just as well.

Theodor Wüllenkemper of Mülheim on the Ruhr, this country's sole post-war airship constructor, was unmoved by the proceedings. His first 200-foot airship, the WDL 1, is shortly to be launched and is certain of making a profit.

It has cost two million Marks to build but will net four million Marks a year in advertising revenue from the illuminated 400-square-yard site on the airship's belly.

Three further orders for sister ships, from Paris, Tokyo and South Africa, have been commissioned and are taking up so much of the Mülheim manufacturer's capacity that the standard design will not be completed until the end of next year.

The projected standard design will be 120 metres (394 feet) long and capable of carrying a payload of between thirty and forty tons.

From this summer on an English airship, the *Europa*, will also be advertising overhead in this country and it is felt to be certain that the Soviet Union is also engaged in intensive work on airship development.

*Sputnik*, the Soviet monthly, recently noted that half the Soviet Union's annual lumber transport could be carried out by between twenty and thirty airships.

*Gottfried Hilscher*

(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 June 1972)

# Beetle's popularity examined

Even in an age of mass motorisation the motor car means more to most people than a mere mode of transport. All attempts to dethrone the motor car as a status symbol have proved a resounding failure.

A majority of car-buyers still consider the car they buy to be an expression of themselves, either as they are, as they would like to be or as they would like others to see them.

There is so wide a range of cars on the market these days that everyone ought to be able to find a model to suit his or her taste.

Most models are tailor-made to suit the requirements of a fairly limited category of customer and, apparently, the manufacturers' strategy is generally right and the model in question is indeed bought by the group intended.

In this part of the world the Volkswagen Beetle has long enjoyed a special position. It is considered to be a classless car. The Beetle-driver cannot be associated with any particular social category. He or she could equally well be a manual labourer or a managing director.

The Beetle is also popular among university graduates. Classless in its image and appeal, it represents a convenient means of counteracting social pressures to drive the kind of car that is "expected" of one.

The "fitting" model is generally more expensive than a Beetle and thus the Beetle-owner bears witness to economic common sense and cannot be considered a status-seeker.

Market research reveals that 42 per cent of Volkswagen Beetles are bought by salary-earners, nineteen per cent by civil servants and roughly a quarter by wage-earners. The average monthly earnings of a Beetle-owner are 1,700 Marks.

By way of comparison well over a third of Opel Kadett owners are wage-earners earning an average 1,500 Marks a month.

Beetle-owners have also been classified according to educational qualifications. Roughly half are secondary modern, thirty per cent grammar school and a quarter sixth-formers who have taken A-levels and probably gone on to university.

The reasons Beetle-buyers claim to have been instrumental in their choice are extremely common-sense. The Beetle, they say, is economic, good value, well-built, reliable, does not need much in the way of repairs, has a dense network of good dealers, is inexpensive to service and repair, convenient in city traffic and sells for a good price.

Volkswagen-owners thus appear to [be] undemanding in other respects. Th[ey] accept the Beetle's shortcomings [in] roominess and comfort consciously a[nd] without a murmur. Economic considera[-] tions are felt to be of greater importan[ce].

Whether or not these claims are justifi[-] ed is another matter. What is striking, however, is that when many Beetle-owners cast their economy and disregard for prestige considerations to the wind they frequently change allegiance.

Instead of buying a Volkswagen [ag]ain they turn to the products of another manufacturer, a trend that has [been] particularly apparent since the 197[0/71] season.

In that year ex-Beetle owners accoun[t-] ed for 25 per cent of Audi 60 buyers, nearly one in five Fiat 124 buyers, 2[?] per cent of Ford Taunus and Capri buyers and twenty per cent of Opel Manta and Ascona buyers.

The economic consequences of t[his] migration need not be outlined in det[ail]. They are self-evident and easily ima[gin-] ed.

Another indication that alleged prim[ari-] ly economic considerations can be repla[c-]

KielerNachrichten

ed by others is the fact that allegian[ces] are transferred within one and the [same] price range.

In the 1970/1971 season 45,00[0] out [of] 265,000 previous owners of Volkswa[gen] Beetles changed their allegiance to other models. 22,000 changed to an Opel Kadett, 7,000 to a Ford Escort, 10,000 bought a Fiat 128. One Fiat 128-buyer in five is now an ex-Beetle owner.

Renault also profited from this trend. One Renault 6-buyer in four is an ex-Beetle owner.

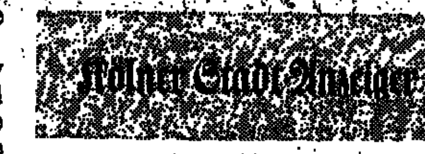
These figures would seem to indicate that the classless Beetle does not by any means invariably bear witness to disreg[ard] for prestige considerations. There i[s] evidently a fairly large number of Beetle owners who change to another mod[el] they feel to be more representative [of] their personality and way of living [as] soon as their finances allow.

This also belies the supposition that the motor car is no longer a status symbol and no more than a mere mode of transport.

*Alfred Zerban*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 June 197[2])

# Testing drinking and driving




Traffic accidents due to faulty cornering are frequently attributable to errors of vision that are the result of driving under the influence of drink, Dr Gerlach of Münster has concluded from trials conducted with racing drivers.

At night-time eight racing drivers in their usual vehicles took a hairpin bend marked out on a wide track, first sober, then in various stages of alcoholic influence ranging from 0.41 to 1.08 promille (41 to 108 millilitres).

What they were given to drink was a beer and a Genever and what they were told to do was not to aim at record times but at ideal cornering.

While still sober the drivers took the bend in between 11.9 and 14.3 seconds, making only occasional mistakes and corrections in their approach and cornering.

After a drink all eight realised that they were no longer quite up to scratch but they were all surprised at the extent to which drink had evidently affected their performance. Their times were between 1.8 and 5.1 seconds slower, due for the most part to misjudgements in taking the bend.

The number of errors they made was, on average, ten times as great as when they had taken the bend in a state of sobriety. They made one mistake after another, surprisingly for a group of experienced racing drivers.

They missed the angle at which to take the bend and in many cases the car broke out of its trajectory. The drivers misjudged their speed, braked too much or too late, misjudged gear changes and even had to brake in mid-manoeuvre.

"In discussion of the results with the drivers," Dr Gerlach reports in an article published in the magazine *Blutalkohol*, "no influence was brought to bear on them. They themselves came to the conclusion that the reason why they had been unable to drive as well as when sober had been that their eyes had deceived them."

While approaching the bend nearly all of them had experienced difficulty in making out the optimum cornering angle. Dr Gerlach attributes this optical failure to disturbed coordination of the optical system.

Can this conclusion be applied equally to day-to-day driving? "A driver who is no great shakes at driving while sober," Dr Gerlach reckons, "will, when his performance is cut back by the influence of drink, be more likely to make serious mistakes and, in view of his mediocre driving skills, prove unable to rectify his errors." (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1972)

## THE ARTS

# *documenta 5* – the most expensive staged

Views and opinions on the *documenta* exhibitions held in Kassel have always varied. The *Sunday Times*, London once described it rapturously as the best exhibition of contemporary art to be seen in the world.

*Die Zeit* criticised it as an over-large art market while the *Frankfurter Rundschau* maliciously termed it an unscrupulous restoration of *l'art pour l'art* warmed up as a soup à la bourgeoise.

Professor Arnold Bode, founder of *documenta*, calls it objectively a hundred-day museum while Professor Holz claims that the event prepares the empirical prerequisites for a theory that arises when the material is collected doctumentarily.

Berlin artist Tim Ulrichs, who styles himself Germany's most vital work of art, supplies the most original description: "*documenta 5* is Swiss cheese that has been rolled to Kassel in blinkers."

His remark refers to the selection procedure adopted by *documenta* secretary-general Harald Szeemann, a 38-year-old Swiss, who bears sole responsibility for the exhibits shown at *documenta 5*.

Indeed, this exhibition of contemporary art running from 28 June to 8 October is not only the dearest ever *documenta* with its total budget of over three million Marks – with the demands it makes on art-lovers it will also be the most difficult to put across to the public.

Previously there was a *documenta* council that voted democratically on whether an artist should be accepted or not. Since this body has been replaced by Szeemann, selection is naturally more subjective:

• Professor Arnold Bode's promise that the 1968 *documenta* would be the youngest ever has only now come about. The younger generation may have been represented at the last *documenta* but as a rule it was the long-established or internationally-reputed artists who were on display. This year even connoisseurs of the contemporary art scene will draw a blank when confronted with some of the names.

• Unlike its predecessors, *documenta 5* does not intend to put on "a Christmas exhibition of international art production", to use Szeemann's phraseology. It does not try to summarise the past four years. Szeemann wants *documenta* to expand the "conditions for the work of art". This *documenta* is being mounted under the general theme "Questioning Reality – The World of Art Today". The old question of reality is not approached via the artistic depiction of reality alone. Instead, "parallel picture worlds are quoted".

• Visitors to *documenta* – by far the most important international art exhibition in the Western world according to *art aktuell* – are able to see more than works of art. Exhibits from the visual world around us are also on display – advertisements, banknotes, illustrated magazines, propaganda posters, religious folk-art, pictures of the mentally-sick, garden dwarfs and Nefertiti busts.

It is not the isolated work of art that is important but the reality beyond art that is the basis for all works. A step has been taken away from so-called art consumption that only involves the eyes.

Bazon Brock, Professor of Aesthetics at Hamburg, once described art as important for the development of social life. It was, he said, a training-ground for becoming aware of reality. The results could be transferred to our social environment.

To avoit visitors leaving *documenta* post-haste when confronted by such high-falutin' demands, Brock plans to give them instruction.

What is described as an "audio-visual preface" has been built. It consists of a machine giving helpless visitors an introduction to the idea behind *documenta* on a screen composed of twelve separate sections. This happens four times a day.

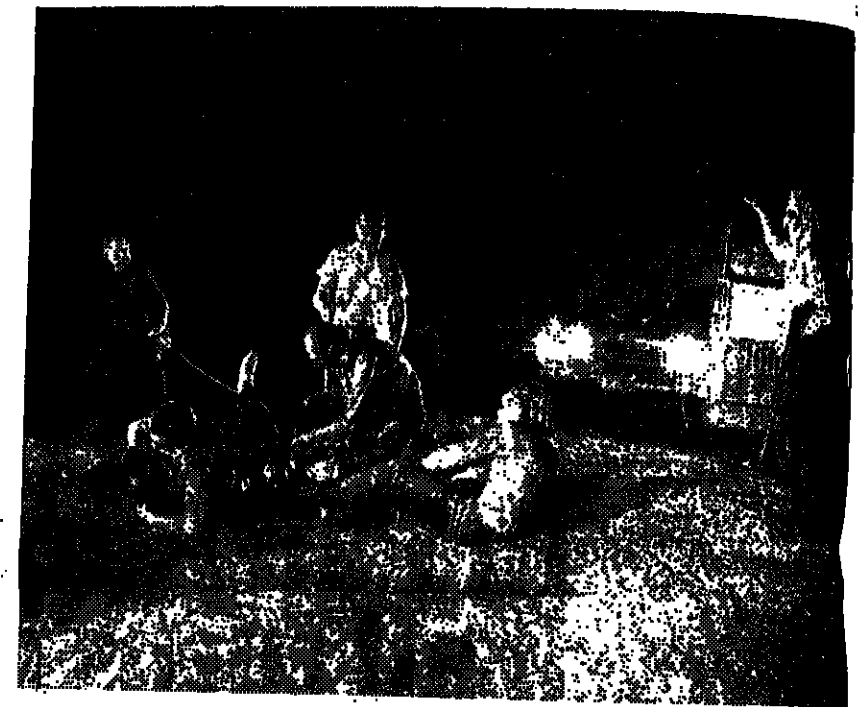
But experts too are at a loss when confronted by this year's *documenta*. This is demonstrated by an "instructions booklet" issued by *art aktuell*". Publisher Dr W, Bongard writes: "1. Accept *documenta* for what it really is – an excellent opportunity to inform yourselves about some aspects of what is happening in the world of contemporary art.

"2. Waste no time on thinking and discussing whether an exhibit is art or not. Assume that art is whatever is produced by artists. Marcel Duchamp once said that bad art was still art in much the same way as bad feeling is still feeling.

"3. Don't be worried at never having seen or heard anything about fifty per cent of the artists exhibited in Kassel. Most of the so-called experts will be in the same position.

"4. Don't ask whether a work of art says something to you. It is much more important for a work of art to ask something. Many of the artists displayed in Kassel question themselves – and art as a whole. This is the right course."

*Heidelinde Korff*
(Welt am Sonntag, 2 July 1972)



**Edward Kienholz' *Five Car Stud* at documenta 5**
(Photo: Marianne von der Lue)

# Munich exhibition of 100 years of excavations at Olympia

Of all the valuable and extensive exhibitions being held in Munich for the Olympic Games a documentary exhibition on one hundred years of German excavations in Olympia, Greece, is most relevant to the event dominating everything in the city this summer.

The famous Greek city of Olympia in the Western part of the Peloponnese used to be a centre of religion and from 776 B.C. onwards staged athletics competitions during the Olympic celebrations. The modern Olympic Games are based on this event.

A German-Greek excavation agreement was signed in April 1874. Germany agreed to cover the costs of the venture in return for the sole right to copy the valuable articles found. Ownership of all works of art found during the dig was vested in the Greek government.

The first German excavation at Olympia began on 4 October 1875, almost one hundred years ago. Excavations continued with a number of interruptions until 1966.

Olympia, recorded as a place of worship as early as the second millenium B.C., was the site of a Zeus cult at the beginning of the first millenium B.C. A temple to Hera and the fabulous Doric temple of Zeus were built there in Classical times along with halls, houses and hot springs. A stadium and hippodrome for chariot-racing were built on unsanctified ground.

Pausanias, a Greek writer who toured Greece, Italy and parts of Asia and Africa in the second century A.D. and wrote ten volumes on the history of these areas, gives accurate descriptions of the places of worship at Olympia in the accounts of his travels.

An earthquake destroyed the places of worship in the sixth century A.D. Sediment from the River Kladeos and the dust of centuries gradually covered the ruins.

The idea of excavating the Classical site of Olympia first emerged in eighteenth-century France. Johann Joachim Winckelmann, a German and founder of classical archeology, drew up excavation plans but it was the French who began this work in 1829, in the middle of the Greek War of Independence.

But no systematic excavation of the Olympic area began until the Germans moved in under Ernst Curtius. The Munich exhibition contains diagrams, documents, original sculptures, copies, photographs and models to show what almost one hundred years of work on site produced and what geographical, geological and historical information was gained.

The centrepiece of the exhibition is a life-size reproduction of the West pediment of the Temple of Zeus, the first full copy of the original. The rest is a chronological outline of the excavation work illustrated with both large and small sculptures, the scientists' diary and sketches of the site, photographs of the dig and the original finds or copies of them.

Work began with hand-barrows. Later horse-drawn carts were used and bulldozers were employed after the Second World War. Beneath a Byzantine church the excavators found the remains of the workshop of the most famous sculptor of the Ancient World, Phidias, who created Zeus of gold and ivory.

Between 1875 and 1881 the archeologists were mainly looking for remains of the temples and among the objects found were Praxiteles' "Hermes", Paionios' enchanting "Victory" and the figures from the East and West portals.

A special room at the exhibition is devoted to classical Greek sport. Vase decorations, sculptures and other items show that there were as many as eight events in the Olympic competition in B.C.

A small pavilion at the exhibition is meant to provide a footnote. This section – "Sport and Technology" – shows that the 1972 Olympics could not be imagined without sport medicine, computers, electronics and public relations.

The exhibition put on by the organising committee for the 1972 Olympics will be open to the public until 1 October.

*Hans Lehmann*
(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 July 1972)



**An amphora dating from the 6th century B.C. showing four wrestlers in training.**
(Photo: Katalog)



## CINEMA

# Berlin's 22nd International film festival

There was an unofficial competition at this year's Berlinale between an official competition and an International Forum, and the Forum won the day.

Denmark contributed a small film to their problems, and on one occasion they unadorned depiction of everyday life. Henning Carlsen's *"Song of the Local"* showed the fates of the regular patrons at a café in Copenhagen.

The regulars have their dreams and their problems, and on one occasion they organise a minor revolt against the patron, who is a miser. But their dreams remain dreams and their problems problems. At the end the patrons show resignation and take this with the best will in the world.

Another Danish film *"The Missing Town Clerk"* was greeted with merriment. A civil servant, fed up with being bossed around by his superiors and his family, makes everyone believe he was in a munitions accident and was blown to pieces. He goes to a village and tries to make his childhood dream of a life of freedom come true.

But the air is none too sweet in his idyll, a small world filled with envy and unpleasantness. In the end he has the police on his tail. In his cell he can see at last that he is conditioned to being a bourgeois and the free life was not made for him. Only in gaol can he find what he has always been striving for, peace, orderliness and the leisure time to pursue his hobby. This film by Gort Theodor Fredholm is a little masterpiece in the amusing way it is put together.

In the American film *Hammersmith is out* Peter Ustinov projects a Faust and Mephistopheles setup on to the Capitalism of the United States.

A nurse helps the mental hospital inmate Hannes Hammersmith to escape and Hammersmith in return helps him to power and riches before he has an accident and has to be brought back to the mental home. Ustinov makes a caricature of the mechanisms for making one's way up the ladder in a money-mad society full of sharks, whose rules are best followed by a madman who is a menace to all, because they were obviously drawn up for such as he.

The satire is in some scenes rather too heavy-handed and at times seems to be deluged by symbolism. Nevertheless the witty dialogue and top-ranking cast which includes Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton as well as Ustinov make the film well worth seeing.

A Kafkaesque atmosphere set in the Vatican is the tone of Marco Ferreri's film *The Audience*. A young man insists that he should have a private audience with the Pope but the Vatican bureaucracy will not allow him to. He is arrested, pursued by a callgirl, taken to a madhouse, then to a monastery where the progressive priests are engaged in attempting to launch a revolt against the Church hierarchy.

The bureaucrats win the day, the head of the Curch will not speak with his lost sheep and the young man dies, making way for another young man who insists on a private audience with the Pope.

In Catholic countries this film is likely to be regarded as explosive. In non-Catholic countries the satire that is intended will probably be too mild and blurred to come over.

One disappointment is Pasolini's *Canterbury Tales*, based on Geoffrey Chaucer. These are just a coarse offshoot of the *Decameron* film Pasolini made last year. Once again there is a generous and colourful helping of the Middle Ages, again a dozen or so unattractive youths set out on erotic adventures and there is lovemaking in all positions.

But the Chaucer/Pasolini combination is on occasions more brutal than humorous and it is not only in the scene of phantasmagorical praying to the devil at the end that it slides down into the mire, overstepping not so much the bounds of skill as those of taste. The American film *Hospital* is set in a hospital where all Hell breaks loose where an intern is found dead in one of the beds, on occasions the wrong patient is operated on, unscrupulous doctors are hunted down by a patient suffering from religious delusions, demonstrators organise a sit-in and the daughter of the doctor-hunder tries to persuade the chief surgeon to go off with her to the mountains and lead a hippy existence. Responsibility makes him refuse the offer.

Writer Paddy Chayefsky and director Arthur Hiller launch many witty attacks against the modern American get-well factories, and with the perfect balancing of the tragic and grotesque elements in the film one almost forgets to ask what it is all about.

The Federal Republic entry *Olympia Olympia* is a celluloid excursion through the Olympic Games from 1896 to 1972. Jost von Morr's commentary combines fact with humour and even gets to grips with the politically explosive Olympics of 1936. The selection from available film material and editing by Jochen Bauer show intelligence. This is an Olympic round-up in film – nothing more. But it is decidedly more interesting than many a feature film that wandered into this year's Berlinale.

*Hellmut Kotschenreuther*
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 July 1972)



**Hans Rickmann (left) as labourer Gerhard in *Liebe Mutter, mir gehts gut***
(Photos: Basis-Film, Internationale Filmfestspiele Berlin)



**Alberto Sordi in the Italian contribution *Detenuto in attesa di giudizio***

# Pier Paolo Pasolini's *Canterbury Tales* honoured in Berlin

*The international panel of judges at the 22nd Berlin Film Festival awarded the "Golden Bear of Berlin" to Pier Paolo Pasolini's Italian colour film Canterbury Tales.*

This award was for the "mastery and vitality" with which the director was able to turn "great literature into the medium of film".

A Silver Bear for the best directing went to the French director Jean Pierre Blanc for the "subtlety and simplicity" of his first feature film *Das späte Mädchen*.

Silver Bears went to Elizabeth Taylor as best actress for her part in *Hammersmith ist raus* and Alberto Sordi as best actor in *Der Urlaub des Herrn di Noi*. Special prizes in connection with the Berlinale Silver Bear went to Peter Ustinov "for the originality of his artistic work" on the American film *Hospital*.

The Golden Bear of Berlin for the best short went to the British film *Flyaway* for its "poetic longing for freedom".

A Silver Bear of Berlin was awarded to the Canadian cartoon film *The Selfish Giant*, bases on the fairytale of the same name by Oscar Wilde.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 July 1972)

# The off-festival films in Berlin

This year the 2nd "International Forum of the Modern Film" was held in Berlin. This event was started last year as a contrast to the official programme and looked promising. It was hoped that once again this year the stirring and for the must part excellent entries in the battle for Silver and Golden Bears would make the event outstanding.

There was a mammoth programme with more than thirty films from fourteen different countries selected by the *Freunde der Deutschen Kinemathek* for the eight-day event. More even than at the first Forum the emphasis was on politically involved films.

It was noticeable that these young political filmmakers are now concentrating more on careful craftsmanhip and conscientious construction, which should make it easier for a broader sweep of audiences to accept and appreciate the films.

One such well-put-together film is Christian Ziewer's *Liebe Mutter, mir geht es gut* (Dear Mother, I'm fine) which was greeted with unanimous enthusiasm. Without blasting his way through to his audience with agitation and polemics Ziewer portrays in this feature film the background to a wildcat strike at a large Berlin firm at the time of the 1966/67 recession.

The film is exact in its reproduction of the worker's way of talking and precise in its observation of the problems which prevent the work force showing solidarity with a workmate who has been dismissed. It makes it possible for the audience to sense the conflicts of the workaday world and in the transport worker Alfred it gives the public a character with whom they can identify.

Marin Karmitz from France made life easier for himself in his film about a strike *Schlag auf Schlag*. The overriding factor is the gaiety and enthusiasm of the women from the sweet factory who strike. There are no problems of solidarity and the trades unions are dubbed narrow-minded pacifists and serfs of the entrepreneurs with astounding alacrity.

A brilliant and moving film was the British entry *Family Life* by Kenneth Loach, a study of the spiritual degradation of a nineteen year-old girl as a result of authoritarian methods of education in her parental home made worse by traditional conservative treatment with electric shocks, entirely ignoring the experiences of modern psycho-analysis and the application of psychotherapeutic drugs.

Similarly moving and horrific was the American entry *Winter Soldier*, a documentary film in which Vietnam veterans described at a public examination the war crimes they had committed.

Bolivian Jorge Sanjines in his film *Der Mut des Volkes* (Courage of the People) reconstructed a bloody massacre of miners carried out by the Bolivian military in 1967. The miners were believed to be sympathisers with Che Guevara.

A work that is comparable with the recent Federal Republic *Heimat* films inFrenchmen René Allio's *Die Kamisarden*. In a most picturesque setting he shows the rebellion of the French Protestants in the eighteenth century who became guerilla fighters as a result of the repeal of the Edict of Nantes and the ban on the freedom of religious practice.

There were at this Forum a number of experimental films, such as *Dyn Amo* by Stephen Dwoskin, *Erinnerung an eine Reise* by Jones Mekas and *Why Not* by Arakawa.

Finally there was a film in which pure aestheticism triumphed over content, Walerian Borowczyk's clever setting of the mediaeval tragicomedy of love *Blanche*.

*Gerd Spohn*
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 July 1972)

**■ THE WORLD OF LEARNING**

# Chancellor Brandt attends Nobel Prizewinners Congress at Lindau

This year's Nobel Prizewinners Congress in Lindau was the first ever to have been attended by a Chancellor of the Federal Republic. Willy Brandt, himself the holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, spoke of conservation as an international duty.

The speeches by holders of the Nobel Prize for medicine revolved around the dangers of pollution. Professor André Cournand of New York pointed out that the saturation of our environment was not only a social disease, it also caused diseases that affect individuals.

There are too many people around us. Too many impressions continually crowd in upon our minds. This leads either to exaggerated response or a deadening of reactions. But these are only symptoms and are also known in hospital cases.

Sir John Eccles, now working in New York, organised a series of ingenious experiments to show what penetrated into the conscious or subconscious parts of our brain and to illustrate how reactions are caused.

He demonstrated that language and awareness are to be found in the left half of the brain while the right half only functions like the brain of an intelligent animal, without conscious experience.

The two halves of the brain also differ anatomically, a fact that was only recognised recently, oddly enough. At any rate, the features that make us human beings are only found in one half of the brain.

As medicine covers everything arising from biological research many of the talks had little to do with curing diseases. But sometimes the reports of theoretical research gave an idea of what practical application this work could have.

Sir Hans A. Krebs of Oxford spoke of how cells can create energy either through respiration, that is by taking in oxygen, or through fermentation where oxygen is not required.

Respiration is more economical than fermentation. When glucose is converted during the process of respiration 38 molecules of adenosin triphosphate, the cell's energy source, are produced. Fermentation only provides two molecules of this type.

This prompts the question why some animal tissues, such as malignant tumours, produce a considerable proportion of their energy through fermentation. It may be that tumour cells can gain energy in no other way – unlike normal tissue, tumours have no circulation and are not therefore supplied with oxygen. Another question is whether or not the growth of tumour cells could be restricted by preventing fermentation.

Practical questions of this type only cropped up now and again, as in the talk given by Professor Feodor Lynen of Munich on cholesterol and arteriosclerosis. It is well-known that a high cholesterol level in the blood can provoke arteriosclerosis and heart disease.

The saturated acids of animal fat cause a rise in the amount of cholesterol while the unsaturated acids of vegetable fat result in a drop in quantity. We need cholesterol to produce gallic acid, cell membranes adrenalin and sex hormones.

There are inhibiting and activating factors in the synthesis of cholesterol and a certain enzyme is required for the synthesis. If a medicine could be found to control the synthesis of this enzyme, vascular diseases could be checked.

This is no more than a future prospect, especially as it is hard to influence enzymes with medicaments. But it is future prospects of this type that give these reports their greatest fascination.

There was no mention of medicine in the further course of the congress. Everything revolved around basic research into genetics. It is in this branch of biology that the greatest advances have been made this century.

Professor Severo Ochao of New York has largely cleared up the molecular basis of inheritance in his research. The genetic material of all cells and many viruses is deoxyribonucleic acid, DNA for short, made up of chains of small molecules called nucleotics.

DNA is the main component of chromosomes. Genetic information is contained in a DNA molecule about one millimetre long when fully extended and weighing about the same as two milliard hydrogen atoms.

The smallest hereditary unit, the gene, contains specifications for the production of particular proteins, forms part of the DNA chromosome and has an average length of 0.00005 millimetres.

A chromosome can therefore contain several thousand genes. Genetic information is passed from cell to cell and generation to generation as the genetic material is duplicated every time a cell divides.

The genetic information leads to protein synthesis. DNA first becomes the messenger ribonucleic acid (RNA) and this substance is then converted to protein. There is a linear correlation between the nucleotide sequence of the gene, the nucleotide sequence of its messenger RNA and the sequence of amino-acids in the resultant protein.

Conversion occurs according to the genetic code. A sequence of three nucleotides results in a specific amino-acid. A large number of different proteins are formed in this way.

Because of their many functions as catalysing agents in the large number of chemical reactions occurring within the organism, proteins are responsible for the characteristics of a species.

Although the solution of the genetic code is a giant step forwards, nobody knows how a highly-developed creature develops from the original egg. The many cells resulting from the original cell all contain the same genetic information in their nucleus but in spite of this develop differently. As far as the greatest problem of biology is concerned, this process of differentiation, we are as wise now as we were before the genetic code was cracked.

Great advances have been made in synthesising hereditary material since its chemical structure was first analysed. Professor H. Gobind Khorana of Cambridge, USA, reported on the laboratory synthesis of transfer RNA genes.

Today researchers are able to use various methods to synthesise the two-strand DNA containing biologically specific sequences. First of all the DNA sequence must be known. The DNA to be produced is then divided into chains of about ten to twelve units.

All the fragments are then prepared by chemical synthesis and they can then be brought together and joined by a special enzyme. DNA synthesis is thus achieved gradually and under controlled conditions.

This is nothing less than the synthesis of the components of life. But this does not imply the synthesis of a living being that could exist independently of other creatures.

Scientists have not yet been able to put life into a synthetic component of this type when it is not part of a living cell. Reproduction has never been possible.

Students from various countries were given the opportunity at the end of the congress to ask the Nobel Prizewinners about evolution. But the famous scholars were extremely modest. *Klaus Mampell*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 July 1972)

# More attention given to computer technology

Frankfurter Rundschau

About 2,300 students at eleven universities were registered for co[illegible] in computer technology in the [illegible] winter term. Six of these universities already imposed restrictions on the [illegible] ber of students allowed to take the [illegible]

Sixty-three research groups at this West German universities took part i[illegible] nationwide research programme i[illegible] computer science.

During the 1971 winter term students could take computer technology at [illegible] Berlin Technical University (190 stude[illegible] there took computer science as their [illegible] subject), Bonn (226), Brunswick [illegible] Darmstadt (40), Erlangen/Nurem[illegible] (120), Hamburg (120), Karlsruhe ([illegible] Kiel (40), Munich Technical Univer[illegible] (640), Saarbrücken (120) and Stuttg[illegible] (110).

The courses offered are based [illegible] guidelines drawn up by the West Ger[illegible] Vice-Chancellors Conference and [illegible] Standing Conference of Education M[illegible]isters.

A specialist committee appointed [illegible] the Computer Technology Associat[illegible] now examining the question of wh[illegible] short three-year courses in comp[illegible] technology should be introduced. [illegible]burg University already offers a [illegible] year course. Computer technology is [illegible] offered by a large number of vocational colleges and schools of engineering. Others are to follow.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 June 19[illegible])

# Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker – physicist turned philosopher

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, sixty years old on 28 June, is not a polyhistor in the traditional sense of the term – there has been no such type since specialisation invaded the sciences.

But this idea of researching living conditions in a world of sciences and technology requires sound and extensive knowledge of many arts and science subjects.

His treatises and lectures show that he has this knowledge and he is much too strict, objective and self-critical a scholar to approach this task with anything other than the greatest of circumspection.

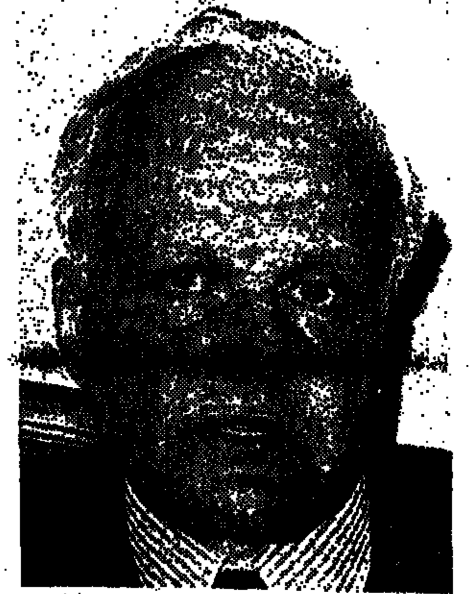
This is fortunate as too many theoreticians throw themselves into work in many branches covered by Weizsäcker's sphere – peace research is an example – and, well-intentioned though credulous, draw unrealistic emotional conclusions from uncertain data.

There is no doubt that the much-discussed progress made by civilisation demands inter-disciplinary cooperation. At the Max Planck Institute Weizsäcker heads in Stamberg research is conducted into the conditions that must be fulfilled for our work to exist.

Weizsäcker describes this as practical philosophy. It can also be termed, as he himself did on another occasion, as philosophy in the Socratic and Platonic sense of asking more questions,

In Weizsäcker's case, this began with physics, or to be more accurate with atomic physics and quantum theory. He became famous along with Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg and Max Born.

When he eventually turned to philosophy in 1957, it was the conclusion he drew from his scientific work. Asking more questions had become an absolute necessity for physicists after Bohr's theo-



(Photo: dpa)

ry of complementality, involving an end to objectivity of a scientific, biological or psychological way of thinking, achieved a breakthrough following discussions with Einstein and destroyed the basic principles of classical physics.

This questioning has gradually shifted to the field of the arts. People can think what they want but they cannot deny that philosophy has only gained through this process. It has escaped stagnation and entered a stage of what can be c[illegible] practical philosophising.

Weizsäcker, strongly influenced by [illegible]degger and always intent on basing [illegible] ideas on tradition, followed this deve[illegible]ment. He was born in Kiel in 191[illegible] son of Ernst von Weizsäcker who [illegible] later to become state secretary in t[illegible] Foreign Office.

He studied theoretical physics at Be[illegible] Göttingen and Leipzig, then the str[illegible]holds of physics teaching, graduated [illegible] Leipzig University under Heisenberg a[illegible] achieved his doctorate there three ye[illegible] later. He spent the next six years a[illegible]

He spent the next six years as [illegible] assistant lecturer at the Kaiser Wilhe[illegible] Institute for Physics in Berlin before going to Strassbourg for two years as [illegible] extraordinary professor.

Between 1946 and 1957 [illegible] headed [illegible] department at the Max Planck Institute for Physics in Göttingen and was appo[illegible]ed professor of philosophy at Hamburg University in 1957.

He left Hamburg in the spring of 1969 to devote himself exclusively to the Max Planck Institute in Starnberg.

Weizsäcker, a member of many scie[illegible]fic associations both at home and abroad, has published a large number of articles including contributions to peace research. All of them reveal him to be an e[illegible] thinker, an unprejudiced researcher a[illegible] cautious planner.

A good example is a talk he gave i[illegible] 1968 under the title "The art of forecast[illegible]ing". He starts by requesting his au[illegible]ence not to look upon his ideas [illegible] something he is putting forward w[illegible] absolute certainty. That is the language of a scholar whom knowledge has made modest. *Ernst A. Runge*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 June 197[illegible])



**■ EDUCATION**

# Two universities test participation schemes

Deutsches Allgemeines SONNTAGSBLATT

"Save the universities now!" Calls to this effect can be heard throughout the Federal Republic but opinions differ wildly over what exactly should be done. As the Bundestag is unlikely to pass a reform law for universities in the near future, fantasy is being given free rein in the spheres of education. Bremen and Konstanz universities show where this can lead.

The Social Democrat majority in Bremen's House of Burgesses recently decided to give professors, assistant lecturers and students an equal say in the running of the new university.

The government of the Federal state was called upon to approve a university statute drawn up by the university's first senate. The House of Burgesses want this method of decision-making to be tested "as an appropriate form of self-administration".

This three-way parity system means that the various groups within the university – professors, assistant lecturers and students – will each have a third of the votes on the university's decision-making bodies at both Senate and faculty level. This was originally demanded by the student movement to end the old-style university where the professors' word was law.

This form of decision-making at educational institutes and research centres is highly controversial. Opponents of the scheme are prophesying a quick end to the university if this principle is adhered to strictly.

Critics believe that a university cannot allow politics to affect its teaching and research in this way. There is a lack of specialist knowledge, especially when non-academic staff are allowed to have their say in questions of appointments and research as in Bremen.

Advocates of the new scheme argue that a thing is not necessarily bad just because it is new. They claim that the university has a right to test new schemes of this type because of its academic and educational obligations towards society. The attempt to test such schemes at universities must be seen in the general context of worker participation in the world of industry.

Three-way parity does not favour only left-wing groups, as has been seen at a university where the scheme has been tested on various bodies. This happened in the peaceful seclusion of the Reform University of Konstanz and largely escaped public attention.

Discussions on university bodies where three-way parity is in operation have not so far become verbal battles or marathon debates. Majorities have been formed not through ideology but because members of more than one group saw the sense behind a motion. Events at Konstanz University show that three-way parity need not mean the end of a university.

But Professor Wilhelm Hahn, Baden-Württemberg Education Minister, must have thought that what the law does not specifically provide for cannot be allowed. When an administrative court found that the Ministry had made a mistake when approving the university statutes and declared the statutes invalid, this provided a good opportunity of turning the clock back. The Education Ministry in Stuttgart forced the university to end its three-way parity scheme.

Violent protests were the answer. It was not only the students who rebelled. Even the majority of professors felt this decision to be a retrograde measure. Vice-Chancellor Gerhard Hess, a man who can hardly be described as a left-winger, handed in his resignation. Professor Hess, for years head of the Research Association, feels that the whole experiment of reform in Konstanz is in danger.

He has hit the nail right on the head. The pendulum is now swinging in the opposite direction in many Federal states. Opponents of reform, alarmed by the mistakes that have obviously been made in an attempt to end the old professorial university, no longer want to permit any experiments with new forms.

But this does not solve the problems. More circumspect observers plead that this is not the time to become doctrinaire. If the University of Konstanz managed to exist on the basis of three-way parity, the scheme should be tested further with a certain degree of fairness and patience. The universities will not enter a period of decline as a result. But Bremen University should seize its opportunity and continue the experiment without indulging in too much controversy. *Wolfgang Rieger*

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 2 July 1972)

# Free University Berlin limits student entry

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Entry restrictions have been imposed in a number of subjects at the Free University of Berlin for the coming winter term. No more than 240 new students are to be allowed to study medicine, only 44 will be admitted to dentistry courses, ninety to veterinary science, 95 to psychology, twenty to socio-education and eighty at the most to chemistry.

Entry restrictions were also considered for political science, a move to which student representatives on the Senate are opposed. Students turned up in large numbers for the debate and made discussion impossible by heckling, filibustering, chanting and throwing a fire-cracker.

University President Kreibich had to suspend the meeting before any decision could be reached about imposing restrictions on the number of students registering for political science courses at the Otto Suhr Institute, which is part of the Free University.

The Institute itself called for entry restrictions and Kreibich and the vast majority of the Senate supported this in order to consolidate the political science faculty and rescue it from the decline threatened by continual feuding between Marxists and non-Marxists.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 June 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

# Women take to the bus wheel

Gundela Joblonski, Elfriede Land and Ingeborg Morgenstern are the first women to be employed as bus drivers by a public bus company in the Federal Republic. This development is yet another invasion by women of a bastion once reserved for men.

The three women have been on duty for the past three weeks working with the other 1,500 bus-drivers employed by the Hamburg company that operates 102 routes through the city, extending something like 1,200 kilometres.

The way was opened for women to enter the municipal bus service when a regulation dating from 1940 was repealed. The regulation forbade women to drive buses that were used for public transport but quite illogically made one exception, namely for women who owned a bus company and drove their own buses. Hamburg bus company took advantage of the revised ruling as soon as possible to employ the three women as drivers. After doing basic training with male trainees the three took their tests and were, according to driving instructor Bernhard Reich, as quick to learn as their male colleagues. Herr Reich said: "I could notice no difference between male and female trainees."

The Hamburg bus company has done all it can to ensure that the three women are not given any kind of special treatment different from that of male bus-drivers. They are paid a basic 1,342 Marks a month during the six-month training period, and then paid 1,400 Marks. The bus company has mounted an advertising campaign offering jobs to both men and women behind the driving wheel of the company's buses.

Three more buses have had to be added to the five already in use at the practice ground where no fewer then 80 women wait to take their training behind the wheel of the huge vehicles.

Gerhard Zabel, a spokesman for the Hamburg bus company is convinced that more and more women will be employed by other municipal bus companies, in Frankfurt for instance, where it is expected that soon women will be behind the wheel, the second city in the Federal Republic to introduce this development.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 June 1972)

## Foreign Christian names become more popular

There are few local differences in the list of popular Christian names that are registered at registry offices from the North Sea to the Alps. Names new to the top of the list include Thomas, Michael, Markus, Alexandra, Andrea and Claudia.

At the top are also names such as Stefan, Thorsten, Andreas, Matthias and Alexander for the boys and for the girls Tanja, Heike, Sandra, Martina, Nicole, Sabine, Susanne and Stefanie.

Parents who name their sons Fritz, Hans, Heinz, Kurt or Erwin and their daughters Olga, Emma, Gertrud or Erika are likely to encounter derisive laughs from their friends and neighbours.

It is not surprising that Turkish, Greek, Yugoslav or Spanish workers in this country name their children Nazim, Athanasios, Milivoj or José, but many parents in this country are taking foreign names for their children such as Pierre, Swantje, Lejla, Natascha, Patrick or Björn.

More than 80 per cent of parents are inclined to follow fashion when choosing a name for their child. Only approximately 20 per cent of parents have the courage to go their own way in the choice of a name.

Whilst at one time it was common to give a child any number of Christian names these days 70 to 75 per cent of parents only give their child one name.

(Münchner Merkur, 4 July 1972)



## Boy parachutist

Uwe Scharpfenecker, 9, is probably one of the world's youngest parachutists. Uwe's father, an insurance salesman, recently brought back with him from America a "Dragon-chute". At their home in Huchenfeld Uwe stands with the chute strapped to him and with a wind as gentle as 15 mph he is lifted aloft on the 120 meter-long safety rope. (Photo: DaD)

## Standard living habits spread through EEC

Signs of increasing conformity in consumer behaviour are also to be found in the furniture trade. National differences are receding, spokesmen of the European furniture industry stated at the U.E.A. annual congress in Cologne, and Europe would soon have a unified furniture market with a thirty thousand million Mark capacity.

The U.E.A. is an international organisation covering the national associations of the European furniture industry. All countries are represented on it apart from Greece and the Communist States of Eastern Europe.

Speakers at the congress came to the conclusion that living habits in Europe are at present becoming standardised more quickly than could have been expected.

Joint specifications, common production methods, materials and changed living habits all contribute towards this trend. The advent of television has standardised the arrangement of furniture in living rooms throughout the world.

Furniture industry surveys show that complaints are being made throughout Europe about cramped living conditions. The average living room is only seventeen square metres in area compared with the desired norm of 25 square metres.

The Federal Republic does not show up very well in comparisons with other European countries. The Federal Republic may have the greatest proportion of new housing (51 per cent of all houses were built after the Second World War) but only thirty per cent have central heating (compared with 95 per cent in Scandinavia), 67 per cent have a bath (compared with 85 per cent in Britain) and 79 per cent have indoor toilets (compared with 99 per cent in Holland).

The average home in Europe has no more than 67 square metres at its disposal. The wish for an additional leisure room is common throughout Europe. Sociologists believe that the children's nurseries should be turned into young persons' accommodation as soon as possible as families function better when the individual members have an opportunity to withdraw to their own quarters.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 June 1972)

## Fat profit

Flab is fab! For while now this battle cry has been heard in the Federal Republic. The reason is the latest pin-up discovery, a delectable 20 year-old Norwegian girl, who, according to those who discovered her, is "the biggest thing we've had for some time". Miss Gerd Tinglum at present lives in Hamburg, but her measurements are on the secret list.

The weekly magazine *Stern* ran an advert featuring Gerd in a nude but very discreet pose, mouth puckered ready to give someone a very sweet kiss. The advert was for a Japanese camera firm with the slogan "Photograph your Sunshine in the sunshine".

Reaction to the ad was almost as immense as Gerd herself. An army battalion stationed near Würzburg wrote and asked if they could have a poster of the model.

Thirteen "enthusiastic men" from north Germany asked what they had to do to get in touch with "the girl with all those feminine charms".

Women too like Gerd. Reliable reports suggest that woman who are a little tubbier than they should be are hanging the now famous ad in their bathrooms either to frighten them with thoughts of "you too can have a figure like this, if you're not careful" or alternatively to give them some cold comfort.

Gerd Tinglum is not too bothered about her new-found fame. She is studying commercial art in Hamburg and only poses as a photo model as a sideline.

Advertising boys think this could be the dawn of a new era – slim and sleek is out, chubby and comfy in. The Twiggy era is over.

It is well known that, for some time campaigns have been mounted in America with the slogan "The fat ones can also be beautiful", appealing to girls who have a fat tummy, big breasts, thick thighs, expansive bottoms and double chins relieving them of the "social stigma".

In ancient Rome and during the Belle Epoque women who were well padded were looked upon as great beauties. Gerd Tinglum follows in this tradition and shortly she will be appearing on posters all over the country. *Thomas Wolgast*

(Münchner Merkur, 28 June 1972)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Female returning

When the general elections pl... for this autumn are held responsibility for the technical org... tion will fall for the first time ... woman's shoulders. Hildegard B... who has been the lady president of ... Federal Statistics Office in Wie... since March, will take on the ... *Bundeswahlleiterin*.

When the votes are counted she ... present as returning officer to see ... is in order, and she will be respon... issuing the figures for the predict... result after a proportion on the ... have been counted.

She is the first woman ever to ... national body of such importance ... Minister of the Interior was respo... for naming her as the returning officer ... the elections.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 June ...)

### Good neighbour...

Every fifth citizen in the Fe... Republic has friendly dealings ... his neighbours, according to a s... carried out in Frankfurt, Kempten, ... Lüneburg, Stuttgart and Wilhelmshaven ... the Nuremberg city planning institute.

Neighbours visit each other and ... each other when they can. Twice as ... said that they had a pleasant ... relationship with their neighbours.

Fifty eight per cent of those asked ... their neighbours at a distance and ... wished them "good morning". Only ... per cent were indifferent to their ne... bours.

An examination of the survey resu... showed that good neighbourliness ... more dependent on the inhabitants' ... than on whether it was a new ... old-established community. The old... people were, the more likely they were ... have close contact with their neighbo... Three times more people over the ... 75 had close relationships with ... neighbours than did those under ... the middle age group, 35 to 55 ... tendency was to try to establish ... thing more than just the casual ... morning" relationship.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 July ...)

### Professional navy

In the present financial situation, ... verting the West German Navy ... professional force can be comp... ruled out," Vice-Admiral Kühnle ... Navy Commander, told journalists ... Grossenbrode in reply to a sugges... made by Admiral Hartwig, Command... of the Fleet.

In competition with private industry ... professional navy would involve consi... ably higher expenditure in order ... attract specialised personnel, he stated.

Kühnle also called for more conscr... to be attached to the Navy. The fo... would be subject to a thorough moder... sation process in the next ten years ... said. More modern patrol boats ... submarines should be employed ... Baltic, he demanded.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 25 June ...)

### Languages talent

People in the Federal Republic are ... possessed of the gift of languag... Only twenty per cent had a writ... command of French. Only two per ... claimed to have a perfect command of ... foreign language, according to figu... produced by a major foreign langu... school.

(Handelsblatt, 7 July ...)



■ SPORT

# Sport at school should be given more attention

Top-flight athletes are a matter of prestige everywhere nowadays. National heroes, they occupy the limelight, and many others bask in their reflected glory.

This dance around the gilt image takes place against an inglorious background, though. Gymnastics at school has been engaged in a life-and-death struggle ever since its introduction in 1842. School sport just does not seem able to get off the ground.

Small wonder that parents fail to grasp the importance of physical training for their children and write notes to excuse their progeny when school sport is virtually dismissed as a minor activity at the highest educational levels.

In summer 1970 a school sport action programme commissioned by the Federal Republic Sports League, an organisation representing over ten million members of sports clubs all over the country, was submitted to the state Education Ministers for consideration.

For two years the action programme has been quietly filed away in Ministry archives alongside the 1956 recommendations that have likewise been put into practice at hardly a single school.

Instances of this kind could be listed ad infinitum. One of the declared aims of the Federal Minister of Education and Science is, for instance, to provide all university staff and students (students in particular, of course) with the opportunity and the incentive to engage in manifold sporting activities.

This requirement is conspicuously absent from the Universities (Framework) Act, the text of which does not waste a single word on sport.

In conjunction with the state statistics office Baden-Württemberg Education Ministry conducted a school sport survey based on the situation obtaining on 16 November 1970.

The results have been known to the Games Masters Association since September 1971 but figures have still not been released to the general public. Why is the Education Ministry afraid to declare its hand?

The probable answer is that the figures would amount to a declaration of bankruptcy in connection with the proposal to introduce a third sports lesson a week. What over interpretation is possible when there is a shortage of more than 7,000 qualified sports teachers in Baden-Württemberg alone?

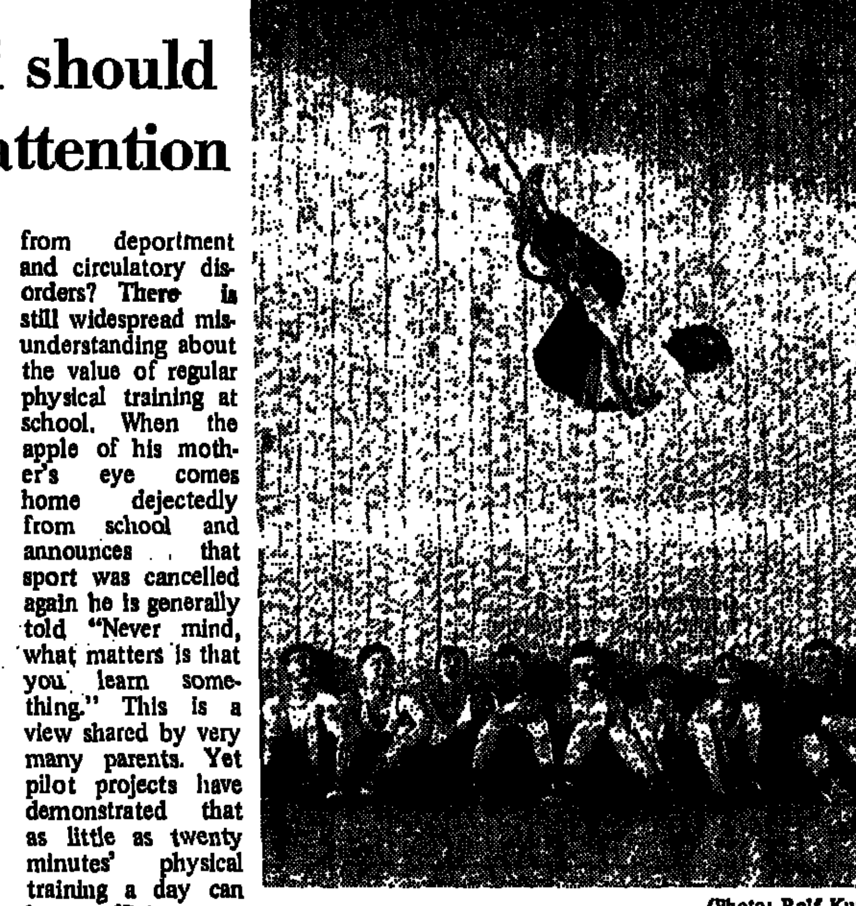
In view of this shortfall the comment made by a Ministry official responsible for elementary education to students at Karlsruhe teacher training college sounds a grotesque note. He advised them against taking sport as a special subject because the prospects of ever giving sport lessons are nil.

The declared aims in school sport are so confused that it is, perhaps, hardly surprising that inter-departmental communications at an Education Ministry are so poor as to result in a bloomer of this magnitude.

The Ministry official was still basing his recommendations on figures that were either outdated or had already been revised by the Minister himself.

What is missing is a clear concept uniformly applicable to all Federal states. School sport, an educational Cinderella of the age, continues to be limited to a menial role.

At long last the point has been reached at which people are beginning to wonder what school sport targets ought to be. Do we want to dissuade our children from using their arms and legs altogether or ought the target to be to protect them from deportment and circulatory disorders? There is still widespread misunderstanding about the value of regular physical training at school. When the apple of his mother's eye comes home dejectedly from school and announces that sport was cancelled again he is generally told "Never mind, what matters is that you learn something." This is a view shared by very many parents. Yet pilot projects have demonstrated that as little as twenty minutes' physical training a day can be sufficient to boost schoolchildren's physical and mental fitness. In other words, physical fitness jogs the mind too.



(Photo: Rolf Kunitsch)

As long as alarming statements such as "fifty per cent of all children of school age suffer from circulatory disorders and deportment maladjustmenst" and "one school-leaver in three is physically unfit" fail to induce parents to act on their children's behalf far-reaching changes are most unlikely.

Even so, it is a sin against one's own children to persist in regarding school sport as a dull rigmarole rather than as a vital part of the school curriculum. "Sport is the best medicine," Professor Wildor Hollmann of Cologne Sport Academy says.

"It is," he adds, "a superb preventive measure against many disorders encouraged or even brought on by social developments that cost the State between 20,000 and 25,000 million Marks a year to set right."

A German proverb would have it that what the boy fails to learn the grown man will never grasp and this is particularly true of sport. Unless the groundwork is

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

laid at school it is highly unlikely that sport will develop into a lifetime interest and activity.

Gymnastics and ball games of the slack standards that are all too current will undoubtedly fail to have the required effect.

Up-to-date, lively games teaching is badly needed, yet how is this target to be reached when 39 per cent of gymnastics and sport lessons at elementary school are given by teachers who have no sporting qualifications whatsoever but are mere stopgaps?

Or when, for that matter, 55 per cent of country schools in Baden-Württemberg lack a gymnasium in which sport can be taught all the year round?

Hans Soll, head of the physical education department at Schwäbisch Gmünd teacher training college, put it this way: "Anyone who reckons that shortcomings in school sport have been largely overcome must be either blind or deaf, unless, that is, he has no idea whatsoever of the importance of physical education at elementary and above all at primary school."

Cultural upgrading of sport in public opinion, a target espoused on paper by all political parties, presupposes genuine acknowledgement of the value of physical education at school, the Games Masters' Association maintains.

As long as there are no uniform regulations this will remain wishful thinking. Reform at nationwide level is a must. Children and parents have been fobbed off with fine words and empty promises for far too long. The time for action has come.

A solution to the dilemma caused by a shortage of gymnasiums and sport teachers must be found and all concerned must demonstrate their good will. In this grave context party-political considerations ought for once to be accorded a back-seat in the children's interest.

At this juncture the question of the aim of sport in general arises. Karlheinz Gieseler, business manager of the Sport League, recently answered an anxious query as to what was to happen after the Munich Olympics to the effect that promotion of sport must continue as before.

A country of such economic importance as the Federal Republic, he said, could not afford to be a failure in the sporting sector.

If this view is to be regarded as generally valid, and there can be little doubt that this is the case, the time has come for a thorough reappraisal of school sport. There must be no more talk of schoolchildren being too lazy to bother with sport.

If we are prepared to support competitive sport to the tune of millions of Marks some thought must be devoted to grass roots. Promoting talented youngsters only makes sense when there is a continual flow of youngsters from school to take their elders' places.

If competitive sport is to be considered a matter of prestige there can be no objection to encouraging sporting talent from the earliest age, as is done in the GDR.

The one follows on logically from the other, unless, that is, sport is merely considered to be a game rather than a competitive activity.

Were this to be the case this country's athletes would merely be onlookers in international sport. There would be no incentive and school sport would decline into even more of a Sleeping Beauty role.

*Werner Müller*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 30 June 1972)

## New sports-in-schools programme proposes only the minimum

After eighteen months in the files of the state Education Ministries the school sport programme designed to replace the 1956 recommendations has been published in Bonn.

All's well that ends well is a little wide of the mark in this instance, though. The programme was revised several times before the sixth version suited all concerned, the Federal Republic Sports League, the local authority associations, the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the Standing Conference of State Education Ministers and Premiers.

The sixth version proved the only possibility of getting everyone to agree. According to Chief Burgomaster Hans Gmelin of Tübingen, vice-president of the Sports League, it represents a compromise that will only be acceptable provided the Federal Republic Sports Conference ploughs steadily away at improving it.

In a number of Federal states several points in the programme have already been put into practice. In other words, it represents no more than an absolute minimum and a number of painful cuts have been made in the original proposals.

Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also noted in connection with what is now left of the version originally submitted by the Sports League to the Sports Conference on its establishment in October 1970 that it did not, perhaps, meet up to all expectations but was nonetheless a considerable step forwards.

Gratifying it may be that the action programme has been drawn up prior to the Munich Olympics, but the extent to which the original version has been watered down is nonetheless regrettable.

Experience has shown that when there is scrimping and saving on school sport expenditure even more money needs to be spent at a later date on other measures. School sport is not a necessary evil, as the latest figures from scientific surveys show; it is of prime importance.

Esslingen games masters Kurt Knirsch and Josef Svoboda subjected 1,060 schoolboys at fifteen elementary schools, three secondary schools and four grammar schools to gymnastics tests. Their results indicate what are in part shocking shortcomings in performance and health standards.

Some 800 schoolboys, for instance, had such poorly developed stomach muscles that they were unable to hang from the bars and hold their legs at chest height for three seconds.

The results were even worse when they were told to hold their legs out at a right angle. Only 110 boys managed to maintain this position for the required three seconds.

Climbing hand over hand on the horizontal bars told an even sorrier tale. Only 170 out of over a thousand candidates managed to perform a relatively simple gymnastic manoeuvre.

Nearly 600 schoolboys proved to be overweight in the hip, stomach and thigh region, with more than a two-centimetre layer of fat. In the circumstances it is hardly surprising that only fifty or so succeeded in satisfactorily performing the gymnastic exercises designed to test groin muscles.

No fewer than 1,020 schoolboys, according to Kurt Knirsch, stand to suffer from slipped discs and spinal trouble before very long.

What is more, their cartilage and muscle flexibility leaves much to be desired. Roughly 1,000 schoolboys were unable to touch the ground between their toes.

A similar experiment conducted four years ago came up with results that were twenty per cent or so better. The rot really must be stopped.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 July 1972)